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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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SAYS MAHATMA, TILL MY DEATH, I WILL TALK OF

No Other Means Of Swaraj

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS OF 'AHIMSA'

Sardar Urges Them To Revive Glory Of Dacca Muslin Days Through Charkha

RAJAJI PESSIMISTIC ABOUT SETTLEMENT OF DEADLOCK

Speaking at Malikanda, prior to his departure, Mahatma Gandhi said "Four resolutions were passed at the Nagpur Congress. I regard them as four pillars of the country's independence. If we can give effect to them, Swaraj will be won automatically. We should pin over faith in 'Ahimsa'. Women can take more effective part than men in achieving independence through 'Ahmisa' and Charkha. Till my death. I will take or no other means of achieving independence."

REVIVE GLORY OF CHARKHA

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the gathering said. "The fame of Dacca has travelled far beyond the borders of India for her fine Muslin before the advent of the Britishers. The Britishers came and we are dependent upon a foreign country for our cloth. We should follow Gandhiji's lead and take to charka."

No Hope Of Settlement

That the chances of an early ending of the present political impasse were not very bright, was the view expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, in a press interview.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar added "The knots have all become quite tight, but I have no doubt as to the final issue of it.

MALIKANDA, Feb. 25.

There was a record gathering at Malikanda at four this afternoon to hear Mahatma Gandhi who, prior to his departure, addressed a public meeting to-day. Men, women and children of both the communities poured in from far off villages on foot, by boat and steamer from early hours of the morning. As Gandhiji stepped out of his cottage for the meeting, conches were blown and ladies uttered "ullu" and slogans of "Gandhiji-ki-jai" and 'Bande Mataram were raised.

Gandhiji's speech was preceded by Poet Tagore's soul-stirring song "Jana Gana Mana" sung by Shrimati Gayatri Devi and others Dr. Prafulla Ghosh delivered the preliminary address in the course of which he announced the presentation of a purse of Rs. 18,000 to Gandhiji on behalf of the constructive workers who had been invited to Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference and handed a cheque for the amount.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the gathering said that India was a vast country with matchless natural beauty and resources, but it was ruled by a handful of foreigners.

FAME OF DACCA.

"Why did we not make proper use of our land's intellect," he asked. "If we look upon our fellow countrymen as untouchables, it is no wonder that people of other countries look down upon us. The fame of Dacca has travelled for beyond the borders of India for her fine Muslin before the advent of the Britishers. The Britishers came, and we are dependent upon a foreign country, for our cloth. We should follow Gandhiji's lead and take to 'charka' with earnestness and remove untouchability.

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALITY

Foreign Minister Of Northern States Meet At Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24.

The whole problem of the neutrality of Scandinavian States as well as economic problems will be discussed at a conference opening here to-day of the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. Munch, will preside at the Conference, which is expected to last two days.

The hope is expressed in authoritative French circles that the Scandinavian States will form a solid bloc against external threats on the lines of the Balkan entente.—Reuter.

MINISTERS OF NORTHERN COUNTRIES CONFER

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25.

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Sweden opened this afternoon.

After a luncheon together the Ministers were received by King Christian, after which a full Conference of the Ministers and advisers began in Christianborg Palace.

M. Munch, before going into conference, said that no hard and fast agenda had been prepared. It was only a very general one.

Both M. Gunther and M. Koht have planned to return to their capitals to-night.—Reuter.

WAR-SCARED

"I believe there is a God Who created nations and gave them all equal rights. It cannot be that providence would allow our nation to be ruined. We must be victorious, therefore, we shall be victorious, and even if the world were full of devils, we shall succeed."—Hitler.

WAR-SCARRED

He did not feel that the strain and anxiety was so much now as the strain before the war when it seemed that war might be averted.

"I am still young. Time is before me."—Chamberlain.

(For details see Page 7)

The Congress Flag and the Workers' Flag stand for Solidarity.

Vanguard Of General Strike

Do Not Strike At Ahmedabad's Noble Traditions

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S APPEAL TO DISPUTANTS: SPARE DAMAGE, SAVE LOSS AND USHER IN PEACE IN INDUSTRY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

An appeal to both sides even at this late hour to agree to reference to arbitration on the outstanding differences has been made by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in a message to the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association.

The message states that the services of Government and its officers are placed at their disposal to draft terms of reference, if need be, or to act as arbitrators or both. There would appear to be nothing remaining in the dispute to justify a strike, and the resultant damage and loss to both employers and Labour. His Excellency is most anxious that the long continued and successful practice in Ahmedabad of settling disputes by arbitration should continue.—A. P.

All Ready For Zero Hour

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

With less than ten hours ahead for the zero hour to strike, the Textile Labour Association has completed all arrangements for launching a general strike, their efforts towards this end culminating in a mammoth meeting of workers to-night, when about 50,000 men were present.

The meeting was addressed by Srimati Anusuyaben Sarabhai, President of the Textile Labour Association, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. Morarji Desai and other leaders.

The speakers exhorted the workers to fulfil the vow they had taken to go on strike from tomorrow, and never return to work, till the Mahajan called them back. The leaders laid emphasis on the necessity of the workers carrying out their task by peaceful and non-violent means. That way, assured the speakers, lay their road to success as their cause was just. With trust in god, they must fight for their rights and never flinch from their determination.—United Press.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Menzies was sworn in as Minister of Trade and Customs, pending the reconstruction of the Cabinet, following resignation of Mr. Lawson.

Efforts At Settlement

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

The Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association have agreed to refer the dispute regarding dearness allowance to the arbitration of the Industrial Court and the terms of reference are being discussed.

Earnest efforts are being made to come to an agreement on the terms of reference to the Industrial Court and if an agreement is reached thereon the strike will be called off.—A. P.

BULGARIA'S NEUTRALITY

SOFIA, Feb. 25.

Bulgaria's intention to follow a policy of strict neutrality was emphasised by King Boris in a speech at the opening of the National Assembly.

He declared that Bulgaria desired relations with all countries. King Boris referred especially to the cordial relations with Yugoslavia and the improvement in the relation with other Balkan states.

He declared that the recent Cabinet change did not in any way affect the country's policy either at home or abroad.—Reuter.

ALL HANDS UP FOR STRIKE

Bombay Workers' Ultimatum To Millowners

A mammoth workers' rally was held at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel on Sunday, when the decision of a Textile General Strike in Bombay from March 4, made by the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and the Council of Action of the B.P.T.U.C. on the previous day, was ratified by the workers. All hands up, signifying assent to the strike on that date was the reply to a question from Mr. B. F. Ranadive.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar M.L.A., presided over the rally Messrs. B.

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

On Western Front

Big Air Battle Over Heligoland Bight

British Bomber Evades Five German Aircraft And Returns Safe

LONDON, Feb. 25.

THE Air Ministry announces that R. A. F. carried out reconnaissance flights over Heligoland Bight and northwest Germany yesterday.

One of the British aircraft was attacked by five Messerschmidts. Having repulsed the five separate attacks, British aircraft returned home safely after completing their task.

NAZI CLAIM

A BERLIN: Communique, reports local artillery and reconnaissance activity between the Moselle and the Palatinate Forest.

It claims that following air activity on the German-French Frontier and Heligoland Bight, one British and one French plane were shot down. It also claims upto 25th February 496 enemy and neutral merchantmen carrying 1,810,315 tons contraband for Britain were sunk.

LONDON DENIES

The British Air Ministry states that the German claim with regard to destruction of British aircraft is untrue.

According to unofficial figures, the number of vessels destroyed up to February 20 was 308 of which 155 were British, 139 Neutral and 14 French and Polish.

BIG AIR BATTLE

British Bomber Evades Pursuers

LONDON, Feb. 25.

An authoritative description of the air battle states that a British bomber was attacked from above, from the left and front astern by five Messerschmidt fighters of 109 type. Despite the enemy's superior speed, and the fact that it was hit six times by machinegun fire and one of the British machineguns was virtually out of action, the bomber succeeded in evading its pursuers and returned safely to its base with valuable photographs previously obtained over enemy territory. All members of the crew escaped injury.

PARIS:—A communique states that there is nothing to report. Another communique states: It was a quiet day on the whole. There was some fighting along the Rhine.

TURKEY REPUDIATES SCARE REPORTS

ISTANBUL, Feb. 25.

The reports that Turkey has declared a "state of emergency" are absolutely without foundation.

The country is perfectly calm and there is no evidence that any abnormal situation exists.—Reuter.

SWEDISH GOVT. CONTROLS EXCHANGE

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25.

The Riksdag to-day approved Government's measures to safeguard the country's Exchange to ensure importation of vital commodities and provide for purchases abroad for the nation's defence. Only authorised dealers may buy and sell foreign Exchange and then only for special purpose.

The measures are enforceable immediately.—Reuter.

Sumner Welles On Mission:

Is It Peace Or Profiteering?

HE PROPOSES

ROME, Feb. 25.

Mr. Sumner Welles arrived and was met by several Foreign Office representatives but owing to his wish that the visit should be inconspicuous Count Ciano was not present. About thirty British and American journalists were allowed aboard the steamer but Mr. Welles refused to comment on the scope of his mission. He said he hoped to accomplish his purpose "well and quickly". He begins official calls on Monday.—Reuter.

GERMAN RAID REPU!!

PARIS, Feb. 25.

A Communique says after trench mortar preparation, the enemy attempted a raid on one of our outposts between the Rhine and the Vosges. This raid was immediately repulsed with losses.—Reuter.

'REDS' DISPOSE

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.

A bitter attack on the United States is made by the Moscow periodical "Bolshevik" commenting on Mr. Sumner Welles' visit to Europe.

The paper says that its underlying aim is to "keep war going as long as possible and extend it wherever possible, thus assuring United States a lion's share in war profits. A long war would help America to oust Britain, France and Germany from South-American markets. The American Imperialism wants to conduct the war in Europe to the last drop of the British, French and German blood."—Reuter.

LONDON.—Four German prisoners, three seamen and the ship's pantry boy, have escaped from an internment camp in the North of England.

NAZIS EXPECT!

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.

The attitude of responsible circles in Berlin towards the forthcoming visit of Mr. Sumner Welles shows that Germany is not convinced in advance that his mission will fail, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraaf."

Official Germany, says the correspondent, is maintaining an attitude of friendly reserve, while semi-official quarters are openly talking of at least theoretical chances of Mr. Welles finding ways of mediating in the war.

Preparations are being made to give him a most cordial welcome. Herr Hitler is going to Berlin to meet him and a gala dinner will be given in his honour at the conclusion of talks with the Fuehrer and leading members of Government.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Vadama Brahmin groom for educated beautiful girl of 16. Reply, giving full details to Box No. 12865, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a suitable match for a smart Vaish Agarwal Bachelor of 23, graduate, and belongs to highly respectable rich family. He is well-settled in life, holding high position in an all India concerned. Moderate education of the girl will be preferred. Please correspond through box No. 12863, "Bombay Chronicle."

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, Journalism, Stamps, other hobbies, arranged. India. Abroad. Members. 2329 Ladies. 5865 Gents. Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. (12806)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Candidates for Railway —Telegraph-classes. Apply immediately. Gujarat Telegraph College—Umreth. (12845)

Applications are invited for a post of Statistical Superintendent in a Government Office in Bombay in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200—15—350. The qualifications for the post are a first class or high second class honours degree in Economics. Good knowledge of drafting and experience of statistical work will be considered additional qualifications. Age-limit—25 in the case of advanced classes and 28 in the case of others. Preference will be given to a native of the Province of Bombay. Apply in writing before 5th March 1940. to Box No. 2010, "Bombay Chronicle' Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify.

Wanted a smart Parsi Graduate, well up in English correspondence with thorough knowledge of book-keeping, English and Gujarati accounts. At least ten years' experience essential. Apply in own handwriting, stating lowest salary, with copies of testimonials and references, to Box No. 12851, "Bombay Chronicle".

62. TO BE LET

Fully ventilated Single and double rooms at moderate rent for high class Hindus with all conveniences tram, bus and railway very near. Apply Tardeo, Ganjawala Buildings. (12860)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

Kodaikanal. Two Bungalows and a Cottage, fully furnished in English style. Situated in excellent locality. For details write to South Indian Motor Co., Mount Road, Madras. (12847)

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Bond No. 1943 of the Servants of India Insurance Co. Ltd., for Rs. 2,000 on the life of Mr. Prabhakar Vishnu Joshi, a duplicate copy thereof will be issued if no objection is lodged with the Company within one month.

(Sd.) S. C. BAKSHI.
Secretary
Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., New Delhi.
2000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons who are natives of the Bombay Province for TEMPORARY POSTS of SUB-AUDITORS, in the Co-operative and Rural Development Department, in the scale of Rs. 75-5/2-90. Selected candidates will have to work for the first four months as Clerks in the grade of Rs. 25-5/2-55, where their pay would be Rs. 40/- p.m. if they are Pass Graduates and Rs. 50/- p.m. if they are Honours Graduates. They will be eligible to appointments in temporary posts after the period of four months in the time-scale of Rs. 75-5/2-90.

AGE-LIMIT:—Applicants should not be more than 23 years of age if Advance and 26 in the case of Backward and Intermediate classes, including Muslims.

QUALIFICATIONS:— Candidates should have passed the Examination for the Government Diploma in Co-operation and Accountancy, or B. Com. (with accountancy) or B.A., or similar or higher examination.

Applications should be in the candidates' own handwriting and should be forwarded along with COPIES of certificates and testimonials regarding age, nationality, domicile, character and qualifications, experience of past service, if any. Applications not accompanied with the requisite copies of certificates and testimonials will not be accepted. (Note:—Original certificates and testimonials should only be produced at the time of interview, which if forwarded with the application will NOT be returned). Canvassing of any sort direct or indirect will disqualify the candidate. Applications must not be sent to the Registrar and Director by name but to his official designation only. Applications should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than 15th March 1940.

M. D. BHANSALI.
Registrar, C.S., and Director of Rural Development.
Poona, the 23rd Feb. 1940.
2016.

SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE. PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the following Honorary appointments at the K.E.M. Hospital and Seth G.S.M. College. The terms and conditions attached to the respective posts will be furnished by the Dean's Office on application.

(1) One post of HONORARY SURGEON (Orthopaedic).
(2) One post of HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON (Orthopaedic).
(3) Two posts of HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
(4) One post of HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

Applications on prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office should reach the undersigned on or before 11th March, 1940.

Canvassing for the posts directly or indirectly will render the candidates liable to disqualification for appointments.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
Dean.
(2021)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted second-hand Machinery, consisting of Thread Extractor, Roving Waste opener, Willow machine and Tubular Banding Machine 16 Spindles. Tenders are invited with details of specifications, illustrations, prices and terms of business. Apply to Box No. 12864, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1940, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who retire from the Standing Committee; and (b) election of eight Councillors on the Committee.

2. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who retire from the Improvements Committee; and (b) election of eight Councillors on the Committee.

3. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee—Reporting the names of 6 Councillor and 2 non-Councillor members of the Committee who retire on 1st April, 1940; and (b) election of six Councillor members and (c) election of 2 non-Councillor members on the Committee.

4. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Home—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Home for the year 1940-41; and (b) election of five members on the Board.

5. Interpellations

6-10. Letters from the authorities of (6) the Vanita Vishram Society; (7) the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay; (8) Dadar Bhagini Samaj; (9) Shreemant Sayajirao Gaikwad Free Reading Room at Lower Parel and (10) Ayurvedic Dispensary at Dongri of the Ayurvedic Dharmartha Dawakhana Mandal—Applying for grants-in-aid of their respective institutions.

11-13. Letters from the authorities of the (11) Swastik League; (12) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and (13) Nakhuda Mohalla Bachalshah Talimkhana — Forwarding copies of the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

14. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Maharashtra Libraries Association—Suggesting the opening of a central Municipal Public Library, etc.

15. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Poor People's Party—Suggesting the opening of a Vernacular Final Class and a Central Primary upper school in Dharavi locality.

16. Letter from Mr. P. S. Govkar—Requesting permission for the use of any Municipal School premises at Falkland Road for the conduct of a literacy class under the auspices of the Konkan Prant Shetkari Sangh.

17. Letter from the Special Literacy Officer and Secretary, Adult Education Committee— Applying for a grant for literacy classes to be conducted by the Committee during 1940-41.

18. Letter from the Consul for Japan—Requesting the Corporation to appoint a delegate to the Fourth Engineering Congress to be held in Tokyo in April 1940.

19. Letter from the Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Red Cross Fund—Applying for financial help towards the Bombay Presidency Red Cross Fund.

20. Application from an ex-biggari woman for a grant from the Snow's Relief Fund.

21. Letter from Messrs. B. H. Vakil & Co., Solicitors—Regarding delay in preparing the Conveyance in respect of a plot of Municipal land at Mahim.

22. Letter from Mr. Keshav Balvant Joshi—Suggesting that a clock may be provided at the Schools Committee's Office Building.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

23. Recommending additional advance from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund for the purchase of motor cars for certain officers.

24. Forwarding a report of the work done by the Test-Audit Officer from September 1937 to June 1939.

25. Regarding the grant of an allowance to the widow of an ex-biggari.

26. Regarding the variation of the contract for the construction of closed drains, etc., from Globe Mill passage to Fergusson Road.

27. Forwarding a quarterly statement of outstanding wheel-tax bills.

28. Regarding the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorised works.

29. Regarding the question of reorganising the Stores Department.

30. Regarding payments to be made in 1940-41 out of the unexpended balances of certain grants.

31. Recommending additional grant for supplementing the grant for chlorinating Bombay's water supply.

32. Regarding the payment of the Urban Immovable Property Tax in respect of Municipal owned school buildings.

33. Regarding the selection of Banks for depositing surplus moneys during the year 1940-41.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE—

34-35. Recommending sanction to the extension of building period in respect of (34) plot No. 11 and (35) plot No. 54, Scheme 52, Worli Estate.

36. Recommending sanction to the lessee of certain plots in Scheme 52, Worli Estate, being permitted to construct a bathroom on a portion of the plots.

37. Forwarding a note prepared by the Chairman of the Improvements Committee regarding the history of the City Improvement Trust.

38. Regarding the question of permitting the construction of sanitary conveniences for servants in the compulsory open spaces of plots in the ex-Trust and Municipal schemes.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES—

39 Regarding the question of widening certain roads in the City.

40. Regarding the construction of a Municipal school building at Mahim off Lady Jamshedji Road.

41. Regarding the provision of water mains in Sitafalwadi off Mount Road and in the bye-lanes off Victoria Road.

42. Regarding the provision of compound wall, etc., at the proposed Hindu Cemetery in Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate.

43 Regarding the construction of S. P rooms for the dishoused tenants of Naigaum Village.

44. Regarding a donation for the construction of a drinking fountain in Shivaji Park Scheme, Mahim.

45 Recommending approval to the estimates for providing gymnasium apparatus in certain Municipal parks and play-grounds.

46. Regarding an agreement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway in connection with the laying of the Tulsi water main within the Railway limits at Bandra.

47. Regarding amendment of the Municipal Act so as to delegate powers to the Municipal Chief Auditor to take disciplinary action against his staff.

48 Regarding the sale of copies of the Corporation Procedure Rules to the public.

49 Regarding the withdrawal of the concession of the half-anna fare on Bank holidays by the Tramways Company.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

50. For requesting Government to expedite their decision on the question of admitting for the purpose of Government grant the expenditure on the teaching of Hindi in Municipal Schools.

51. Regarding the draft curriculum for certain upper Primary Standards in Municipal Hindi Schools

52. Reporting on the question of shifting the Lower Mahim Municipal Marathi Girls' School from its present position at Portuguese Street.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

53. Forwarding quarterly statement regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.

54. Regarding the tenders for the right of skinning dead animals at Deonar.

55. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

56-57. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from certain retired Municipal employees.

58. Recommending sanction to the extension of the building period in respect of a plot at Worli Estate.

59. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria-carrying mosquitoes detected in January, 1940.

60. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' List.

61. Regarding ground rent in respect of an encroachment on the open space of a plot in Sewri-Wadala Estate.

62. Letter from Mr. Usman A. Abba—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Mr. Allarakhia Abba.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

63 (a) Report of the Representatives appointed by the Corporation to meet in deputation the Adviser to H. E. the Governor, regarding the grant to the Bombay Municipality from the proceeds of the Tobacco Duty.

(b) Government communication—Regarding payment of the grant to the Municipality from the Tobacco Duty Receipts.

64. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain Institutions in the City during the year 1940-41.

65. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.

66. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

67. From Mr. M. N. Talpade— For opening Municipal dispensaries in the Sewri area.

68. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For approaching Government for an equitable financial settlement between the Corporation and the Government in view of savings effected by Government.

69-70. From Mr. M. V. Donde— 69 For obtaining a report from the Municipal Chief Auditor on the working of the Municipal Printing Press and (70) regarding the percentage audit carried out by the Municipal Chief Auditor instead of the entire audit of the transactions of the Municipal Corporation.

71-72. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan —For 71 expediting the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the terms of employment of the lower-paid employees, etc. and (72) appointing a Committee to consider the question of revising the grades of all Municipal employees.

73. From Dr. Poonsey H. Melsheri—For requesting Government to prohibit the sale of Goa and other foreign lottery tickets in the City.

74. From Mr. A. A. Baigmahomed—Regarding the appointment of the Librarian at the Sobhani Sidick Library at Stable Street, Kamathipura.

75-77. From Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar—(75-76) For providing (75) suitable sitting accommodation for cobblers at some of the street junctions in the City; (76) suitable rooms in the Municipal chawls for being utilised as reading rooms and libraries by tenants; and (77) for requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to fix clocks at all tram junctions.

78. From Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel—For requiring hawkers to keep their articles covered under glass or closed wire-mesh.

79-86. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkhar—(79) For providing free clothing to students of the poorer classes in Municipal Schools; (80) For creating four posts of Supervisors in the Conservancy Branch for the Scheduled Classes; (81) For convening a conference of leading members of all communities, etc., for discussing the possibility of extending medical relief throughout the City; (82) For providing public latrines and urinals in thickly populated localities of the City; (83) For relaying Radio music at the Kamgar Maidan; (84) For appointing lady doctors at the K. E. M. Hospital; (85) For providing free Telephone Call Boxes in the City at Municipal expense; and (86) For requesting Government not to appoint members of the Corporation as Honorary Magistrates.

87-93. From Mr. Zulmiram J. Chowdhery—For (87) relaxing the practice of taking deposit, etc., from the tenants of the Municipal and B. I. Trust Chawls so as to demand only one month's rent in advance; (88) making suitable arrangements at the K. E. M. Hospital to enable the patients to obtain their case papers without any inconvenience; (89) laying out a suitable park at Sewri; (90) opening a Free Library in Sewri; (91) opening a Free Dispensary at Sewri; (92) representing to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to provide collapsible gates instead of turnstile gates at their railway stations; and (93) For expressing opinion that annual examinations in Schools should not be held by the Head Masters of the Schools.

94-99. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For (94) withholding licences to hawkers near school premises; (95) providing a Municipal Ambulance in the Mill area; (96) opening Municipal Restaurants and Hotels in the Mill area; (97) providing hutting or housing accommodation for the Fire Brigade Staff; (98) demolishing a shed on a plot between Killedar Street and Haines Road; and (99) establishing a convention for the election of the Chairmen of the three Statutory Committees by communal turns.

100 From Mr. K. F. Goregaoker—For encouraging the industries in the City by giving them facilities in the matter of purchase of Municipal lands etc.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th February, 1940
(2020)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Insurance of the property of the Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., and should reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on FRIDAY, 8th March, 1940. Schedules of the property may be obtained from the office at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

The Committee of the Club do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
2012.

Public Notices

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

NOMINATION of a candidate for appointment to the Indian Civil Service in the vacancy reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from male candidates in the Province of Bombay belonging to the Scheduled Castes only for recommendation of a candidate to the Federal Public Service Commission, for appointment by nomination to the vacancy in the Indian Civil Service reserved for the Depressed Classes, as announced by the Government of India on the 4th November, 1939.

The applicant must be qualified under the Indian Civil Service (Nomination) Rules, that is to say, briefly he (1) must be a British subject of Indian Domicile or a subject of a State in India, in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section 262(3) of the Government of India Act, 1935 (ii) must have been born not earlier than 2nd January 1916 and not later than 1st January 1919 (iii) must possess a degree in Arts, Science or Letters of a University approved by the Governor-General-in-Council or the Senior Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The candidate accepted for appointment will be liable to medical examination and will be on probation for one year in the United Kingdom under the Indian Civil Service (Probationary Service) Rules, 1938.

Applications (*in duplicate*) should be addressed to the undersigned and *forwarded through the District Magistrate* of the District in which the candidate is residing or through the Collector of Bombay, if the candidate is resident in the City of Bombay, and must reach the District Magistrate, or the Collector of Bombay, as the case may be, not later than *12th March 1940*. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

Application form together with Instructions to candidates will be supplied on receipt of an addressed envelope or on demand at the office of the Commission, Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Any direct or indirect attempt at canvassing support in favour of a candidate will disqualify.

J. B. FERNANDES,
Secretary,
Public Service Commission,
Bombay-Sind.
(2022)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects for post of ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER (Age 25-35. Salary Rs. 400-600) and Journalist (Age 21-35. Salary Rs. 200-10-300), Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, for duration of war. Good academic record and at least 2 years' experience in journalism required for post of Assistant Information Officer and 1 year's experience for post of journalist. Preference will be given to those who have worked in an Indian newspaper office. Candidates must be able to write perfect TAMIL. Proficiency in translation from English into Tamil essential. A higher standard will be expected from candidates for post of Assistant Information Officer. Candidates should send in cuttings of published articles, signed wherever possible, together with references and testimonials in original. A small number of candidates will be invited to appear before a Selection Committee. Successful candidates will be on one year's probation. Applications should be in English, could state clearly the post applied for, and should be addressed to the Principal Information Officer, Home Department, New Delhi. Last date for receipt of applications March, 6, 1940
2015.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 48 OF 1940.

Re: PARSHURAM N. NABAR of Bombay, residing at Irani Building, Kennedy Bridge: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: HATHISING JETHABHAI: ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 20th day of February, 1940 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1940.

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.
2013.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHIKHABHAI DAYABHAI JHAVERI, of Vile Parle Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my clients his separate and self-acquired immovable property at Vile Parle, bearing final plot No. 60 of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. III and admeasuring 1928 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow and chawl and other structures and well standing thereon, free from all incumbrances. The said property, is bounded on the east by the public road of the scheme, on the west by the property bearing plot No. 59 of the scheme belonging to Mr. Khimji Vallabhdas, on the north by the property bearing plot No. 61 of the scheme belonging to Mr. Nathalal Uttamchand and on the south by the property bearing plot No. 52 of the scheme belonging to the St. Xavier's Church of Vile Parle.

Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 78, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at "Vaidya Cottage," Park Road, Vile Parle, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1940.

KRISHNAJI K. VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
2014.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of the Bombay Iron and Steel Co., carrying on business in Iron and Steel at Carnac Bunder, Iron Jetha in Bombay in partnership of Nemidas Harakhchand Vora and Lala Makhanlal Bhawanishahai (proprietor of the firm of Jagannath Makhanlal doing business at Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi) has been dissolved from Kartak Sud 1st, Samvat year 1996 (12-11-1939) on account of the retirement of the said Makhanlal Bhawanishahai. The said Nemidas Harakhchand Vora has taken over all the debts, liabilities, obligations and engagements as also all the assets, outstandings, stock-in-trade and goods of the said firm of the Bombay Iron and Steel Co.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1940.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Nemidas Harakhchand Vora.
(2019)

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ANANTAPUR.

Original Petition No. 40|1939.
Bet:—
KYPA BUCHAMMA .. Petitioner.
and
KYPA NARASARAMAYYA,
KYPA SEETHARAMAYYA,
KYPA NARASAMMA.
.... Respondents.

Petitioner abovenamed has filed this pauper petition for maintenance and recovery of Stridhanam jewels. Petition stands posted to 2nd March 1940.

P. KRISHNA RAO,
Petitioner's Pleader.

Anantapur,
14-2-40.
(12862)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 112 BALES ANJANGAON VERUM COTTON AND 10 BALES OF AMRAOTI COTTON.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1940 at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Sewree close to Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance Co. concerned.

112, Bales Anjangaon Verum Cotton (damaged by fire and water) and

10 Bales Amraoti Cotton (damaged by fire).

Terms—25 per cent. deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

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Start, now, to avoid yourself from becoming fat.....the REDUSA way. Keep your youthful figure —or regain the gracefulness you recently enjoyed. It's simple ..... follow the REDUSA way. An excellent course. You lose that "extra" flesh. You become delightfully slim without appearing thin. But start, now;

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Address .....

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's maintained, rejuvenation restored, perpetual youth and jovial thrills are kept alive by A. P. Yakuti, a par excellence remedy. Rs. 10 per Phial. Booklet on health sent FREE. Madan Manjari Pharmacy —Jamnagar. BOMBAY BRANCH: 393, KALBADEVI

REWARD RS.5000

you can be YOUNG in 24 HOURS

A unique Scientific Invention is "EVERSHINE". It makes a man look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than his actual age, and gives a surprising increase in vitality and Energy within the first 24 to 48 hours. If you suffer from loss of vigour, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, impure blood, Depression, insomnia, Giddiness, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, etc., there is a new hope for you. This well-known product will restore your Youthful Vigour and Vitality. Its miraculous effect has been systematically tried out in SWITZERLAND on dry plants and trees. Decaying leaves were restored again to their natural green with all the freshness of Spring. "EVERSHINE" is an excellent nerve builder and ensures a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life, and gives natural new teeth to the old men, and makes for an astonishing improvement in skinny shape. The Roses return to your cheek and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. Commence taking "EVERSHINE" immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel, and appreciate the effects of taking "EVERSHINE".

In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

NOTE:—A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the ineffiacy of our wonderful invention.

THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE, G. P. O. Box No. 155, Calcutta.

On The Air

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 Ramzan Khan. 5-25 Afzal Husain. 5-40 A song recital. 6-15 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 6-30 Feeding the front. 4. 6-45 Mohammed Iqbal. 7 For villagers only. 8 Side lights on the war. 8-5 Vilayat Khan. 8-15 War and the Civilian. 8-30 Basant Ke Geet. 8-45 Bhurtbai. 10 Sonata For Viola and Piano. 10-25 Ania Dorfman. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 A mixed session. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Khayal, Dadra Aur Ghazal.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. / Jagmohan. 7-10 Kamala Puri. 7-15 Qawwali. 7-30 New Punjabi books 7-45 Barkat Ali Khan. 8 Shamshad Begam. 8-15 The story of the Nazis. 5. 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-50 Umra Zia Begam. 9-50 Abdul Karim Khan. 9-55 Shamshad Begam. 10-5 Shakespeare's songs and five composers. 10-25 Recorded interlude.

Bombay I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Rajen Sirkar. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 G. S. Yellapurker. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Allah Rakhibai. 9-10 Basant on the Sitar. 9-15 M. S. Kanetker. 9-30 A trio of Bhajans. 9-40 Sumatibai Wadker. 9-55 The Air Quartet.

12-30 p.m. Ditties in duets. 12-45 Sentimental songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Three geets. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 What shall I cook? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 English literature. 2-50 Some Indian ragas. 3 A playlet in Hindustani. 5 You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by Kusum Sule. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by P. M. Chanbal. 5-45 Selected by Ghulam Mohammad R. Jamalbhai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sumati Wadker. 6-30 N. D. Desai. 6-35 Prithviraj Kapoor. 6-45 Allah Rakhibai. 7 Book review. 7-15 M. S. Kanetker. 7-30 Ghar Jawai. 7-50 An instrumental interlude. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-01 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Why I believe. 4. 8-45 G. S. Yellapurker. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Allah Rakhibai. 9-55 M. S. Kanetker. 10-5 Sumati Wadker. 10-15 Shankerrao Mohite. 10-30 News in English

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Shankerrao Mohite. 8-40 Flute and Clarionet. 8-50 Shanta Hubliker. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 10 Close down.

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Jyotsna Mehta Garba party. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Firaq-i-Yar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 With one voice. 6-10 Gat Tora on the tabla. 6-20 Proverbial readings. 6-30 Jyotsna Bhole. 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Shankerrao Mohite. 8-5 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-15 Bhavgeet and Pushto Geet. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Jyotsna Bhole. 9-30 Refugee. 10 Teddy Weatherford and his dance band. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Strings, strokes and sweetness! 5-10 Naren Ghose. 5-30 Radha Rani. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Meera Devi. 6-5 Gramer Pathe. 7 Meera Devi. 7-15 Pranesh Das. 7-30 Durga Prasad Roy. 7-45 Let your child grow. 4. 8 Naren Ghose. 8-15 Radha Rani. 8-35 Pranesh Das. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Announcements in Bengali. 9-5 Durga Prasad Roy. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Favourites on parade. 10-30 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside. 6-10 Pranati Mazumder. 6-20 Kshitish Das Gupta. 6-30 The Jantri Sangha. 6-45 Advent of spring. 7-25 Hana-Bari. 7-45 The marvels of science 5. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Sudhir Lal Chakravarti. 9 Freedom of the press. 9-45 Excerpts from famous musical comedies.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Apanader-Anurodhe.

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Light hits. 6-17 Fateh Ali Mobarak Ali. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hasmara Panchayetghar. 7 Geets and Ghazals. 7-15 Fateh Ali Mobarak Ali. 7-30 Are they outmoded, 3. 7-50 Ghazal. 8 Ao Chori Karen. 8-20 Prem Pukar. 8-35 Veer Pooja. 8-47 Zafar and Ghalib. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 From Khayal to geet.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-30 The Quintette. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 Budalur Krishnamurthi Sastri. 6-5 V. V. Satagopan. 6-30 Radhabai. 6-45 V. R. Raghava Menon. 7 Ad Hoc. 7-10 Interlude. 7-50 Shrimati C. Saraswatibai. 9 Books that have changed our minds. 9-10 Interlude. 9-45 Budalur S. Krishnamurti Sastri.

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 From stage and screen 9-45 Gertrud Rosenbaum. 10-5 The Stately Homes of England. 10-12 Hawaiian Strains.

Trichy Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Madras Harihara Iyer. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Uppiliappankoil A. P. Chinnathambi Brothers. 7 The Vatican. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 S. Rajam. 8-30 Shrimati Jayammal. 9-45 S. Rajam.

"Refugee"

AMBITIOUS RADIO FEATURE FROM BOMBAY TO-DAY

Having a cast of some 45 characters, "Refugees", a half-hour feature which the Bombay station of All India Radio are presenting at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) has been specially written from original documents and first-hand accounts by Aubrey Menon, author of the successful Post Stages presented in commemoration of the centenary of the Penny Post a few weeks ago.

John Rowden has written original verse for Refugee and the two authors have had the advantage of oral accounts of German concentration camp awfulness from actual refugees now safe in Bombay. Hitler's meeting with von Hindenburg, a concentration camp, and a dash for liberty across the frontier, form some of the scenes in this exciting drama.

Speculative Buying In N. Y. Cotton

APPREHENSION OF SPREADING OF EUROPEAN CONFLICT

Scale-Up Selling At Limits

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Once again prices on the New York Cotton Exchange fluctuated within a narrow range of 5 points on Friday.

The market was moderately active with offerings confined chiefly to scale-up selling at limits.

TRADE BUYING.

The market opened steady and advanced partially on the firmness of overseas advices and domestic and trade buying nears.

BOMBAY BUYING.

Bombay buying of July met more active hedging against loan equities and spot house selling. Prices advanced further on trade covering and speculative buying on the apprehension of the possibility of the spreading of the European conflict.

CONSIDERABLE EVENING UP.

Later on there was considerable evening up and transferring of March to forwards preparatory to the first notice day on Tuesday. The session closed steady.

STEADY OPENING.

The market opened steady with quotations mostly unchanged and March was quoted 11.03 which was the lowest level for the day.

There was steady buying which resulted in a rise of 5 points from the Opening level and March was quoted at 11.08 at noon which was the highest level.

Later on there was some selling which checked further improvement and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 6 points.

Spot cotton prices gained 4 points at 11.22c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a better enquiry for summer months. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 7 points

Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 10.80c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with March 7.86. There was local support on firmness of Bombay which met light hedging and March liquidation.

Later on there was trade calling which was offset by American straddle selling. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points.

Middling American Spot cotton prices also improved 2 points at 8.04d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet with a restricted turnover. Uppers futures closed unchanged to one point down Giza futures closed one point down to 4 points up.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels declined to to 12 points and Ashmouni futures also lost one point.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March (1-39 p.m.)— Highest ..... 11.08+05

New York March (10 a.m.)— Lowest 11.03

Liverpool March— Highest ..... 7.88+05 Lowest ..... 7.85+02

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Scattered March May liquidation checking advance. Trade reports continue quiet but good general undertone. Bullish long.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

March	11.11
May	10.85
July	19.49
Middling Spot	11.28
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

March	11.24
May	11.00
July	10.60
Middling Spot	10.85
	Nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 24.

Days receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Days exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days exports to the continent	1,000
Days exports to China and Japan	10,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 24.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Paris	176-1/2 to 176-3/4
Berlin	Unquoted
Madrid	39.00 sellers unofficial.
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.57
Brussels	23.75/23.90
Milan	78.00 Unofficial.
Berne	17.85/17.95
Copenhagen	20.50 Seller.
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: February 24.

The local market was open for one hour only owing to the death of a member of the Association. In sympathy with a rise of 4 pts. in New York cotton futures, the market opened at Rs. 255/12 for Broach A/M delivery and prices fluctuated between Rs. 264/4 and Rs. 256/12. There was a moderate turnover and the market closed at 1 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.as.ps.
F G M G Broach—	
April/May	265 12 0
July/August	273 8 0
Fine M G Oomra—	
March	235 12 0
May	239 8 0
F G M G Bengal—	
March	198 12 0
May	201 12 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Feb. 23.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	267 1/2	262 1/2	265 3/4
Broach J/A	274 3/4	270	273 1/2
Oomra Mar.	237 3/4	234	236
Oomra May	241 1/4	237 1/2	239 3/4
Bengal Mar.	200	197	198 1/4
Bengal May	203	200	201

Night Session: Broach A/M opening Rs. 265 3/4; Highest Rs. 265 3/4; Lowest Rs. 264 3/4; Closing Rs. 265. Broach J/A closing Rs. 273 1/2.

COTTON PARITY.

Difference Broach—

A/M below Lpl. May 181 penny points.
J/A below Lpl. July 166 penny points.
A/M below N. Y. May 60 cent points.
J/A above N. Y. July 8 cent points.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Feb. 24.

Yesterday London Gold prices remained unchanged at £8/8/0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 1/4 to 176 3/4. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.95 7/8 at New York.

London spot silver prices declined 1/16d. at 20 3/16d. and forward quotation was lowered 1/16d. at 20 3/16d. The market was quiet with little selling and buyers were satisfied. Business was small. Later on there were offerings at fixed rates but buyers were at 1/16th under fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d.

London Bombay spot and forward parity was Rs. 54/3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 27/8. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 6 9	56 12 0
Maha	Rs. 42 7 0	55 8 0
Fagan	Rs. 42 8 3	55 13 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Feb. 24.

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 57
Copper Sheets	Rs. 75

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Feb. 23.

	UPPERS.	GIZA 2
Spot	10.25+1	10.58+2
March	9.98+0	10.27—1
May	10.09—0	10.46—1
July	10.19—0	10.57—0
October	10.17—0	10.70+3
December	10.11—0 Nov.	10.70+3
January	10.08—1	10.71+4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: Feb. 23.

SAKELS	ASH.	GIZA
Mar. 19.75—12	Feb. Deleted Mar.	18.30+4
May. 19.97—1	Apr. 17.89—1 May.	18.81—3

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt)—	
Ready (small grain)	Rs. 17/14
Ready (large grain)	Rs. 18/0
Shipment Janry. F.B.H.	Rs. 8/8
Shipment Febry. F.B.H.	Rs. 8/6
Shipment March F.B.H	Rs. 8/6
Shipment Septr. F.B.H.	Rs. 8/6
Indian Sugars Ready—	
Ready (ordinary) to	Rs. 17/8 Rs. 17/12
Ready (large grain) to	Rs. 17/12 Rs. 18/2

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London: Feb. 23.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	111 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	51/3

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	1939/40	1938/39
Receipts to date 23-2-40	6318000	3364000
Receipts yesterday 23-2-40	36000	10000
Export to date 23-2-40	4790000	2558000
Stock at Ports 23-2-40	2978000	2614000
Stock at interior towns do	2840000	3135000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-40	.....	1002000
Visibl Supply 23-2-40	.....	6848000
Quantity in sight do	11335000	7903000
Quantity out of sight 23-2-40	.....	6690000

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

April/May 1939/40

10-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 266/0
12-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 266/0
2-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 272/4
April/May Highest	Rs. 272/8
April/May Lowest	Rs. 264/12
April/May Settlement Rate	Rs. 268/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 95
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 92/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102
5 per cent 1960/70 Loan 106/8 z
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111/14
5 per cent 1940/48 Bond 101/9

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/14
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 110/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120/0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 104/8
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 103/8
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 115/0
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 120/12
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 120

Note—Firm.

BROACH COTTON AT Rs. 273/-

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

There was considerable excitement in local markets on European political news. Broach A|M. delivery cotton prices closed at Rs. 273 at 3 p.m.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Feb. 24.

B. C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 24th Aug

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 24th August
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 24th Aug.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1300
Bank's buying T T 1335

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 79 3/4
Bank's buying T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77 3/4

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 26 1/2

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 3/8 24th inst.
Java/London 7.46/54 24th inst.
New York/London 3.95 7/8 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Paris 176 1/2-3/4 23rd inst.
London/Italy 78.00 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 23.80/95 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85/95 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.52/57 23rd inst.
London/Japan 1/2 9/32 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8/8/0 22nd inst.
Gold £8/8/0 23rd inst
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/4 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent. 23rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: Feb. 24.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	90 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	95 8 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy	101 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	11 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	16 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18 0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	17 8 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15th per cwt	18 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay: Feb. 24.

Bengal Fine	205/06
Punjab Fine	200/202
C. P. 1	251/53
C. P. 2	241/43
Berar	233/35
Khandesh	224/28
Jalna/Sailu	238/31
Ahmednagar	226/28
Broach	260/64
Punjab 4 F	276/84
Punjab 289 F	311/19
Sindh N. T.	293/301

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay: Feb. 24.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh		48,294	32,004
Central India	834	66,112	179,735
Barsi and Nagar	169	101,790	51,721
Hyderabad-Gaorani	35	40,182	4,143
Berar	1,394	240,251	112,536
Central Provinces	120	56,877	27,630
Total Oomras	2,552	553,506	407,769
Dholera	1,531	38,510	107,681
N.-W. Provinces	50	21,801	2,132
Rajputana	15	24,019	42,308
Sind-Punjab	317	284,876	252,730
Broach	7,249	121,336	76,554
Coompta and Dharwar		14,734	14,076
Westerns-Northerns		16,475	19,084
Cocoanada		50	84
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,540
American		11,219	2,196
Egyptian, African and Sudan	469	194,928	167,313
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,920	7
Total	12,183	1,284,683	1,094,474
Arrived by road to 22nd Feb. 1940		194,358	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	Sept. 1 to This year.	Febry. 22 Last year
Total	13,245	577,639	689,874

The following rates prevailed in the market on 24th day of February, 1940:—

Impressive Rise On Stock Exchange

DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Active Covering And Buying

Bombay: Feb. 24.

There was further active buying on the local Stock Exchange to-day and prices registered a sharp rise. As pointed out before the market is preparing for the Central Budget and month-end evening up.

There was some covering by bears and with better support the market displayed cheerful tone and the market being oversold there was scarcity of offerings. It was reported that Calcutta operators were buying freely but local operators who are said to have sales against actual holdings were found doing nothing. In the meantime the market is regaining confidence.

It is said that the decline during the early part of the week was engineered by local professional operators with a view to cover unprotected safes. This decline induced some forced liquidation and naturally the technical position of the market was rendered strong and as pointed out the market was entitled to a natural recovery. It will be seen that the decline of Rs. 185 in Tata Steel Defds between 15th and 20th inst. was fully recovered during the last four days. It remains to be seen whether buyers will come forward now to support the market without any setback.

There was little news of a price fixing character and caution is still watchword on Wall-Street pending developments in Washington and Europe. Apart from a little selective buying, the market was quiet and erratic with prices mostly fractionally lower. The market closed easy. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 57 1/2. Anaconda Copper shares lost 5/8 at 30 1/8 and General Motors closed 1/8 down at 53 1/8 dollars.

From Monday trading for the next settlement will commence and budlee differences are likely to be moderate. It is said that the improvement in active shares is purposely managed by Bulls with a view to avoid further payments to Bears and allow them long rope. However Bears will have to decide either to carry-over sales over the Budget. The year of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. will be also completed next month and in the face of possibilities of handsome dividends will it be advisable to hedge actual holdings. Any way the market will be a puzzle for some time and it will be advisable to have limited business open to market fluctuations. If the present rise in discounting the Budget, and if the Budget does not show any additional taxation, it is hoped that outsiders will re-enter the market and those who are buying now will get an opportunity to unload on new buyers.

The market was strong throughout the session with persistent buying and all offerings which appeared from time to time were easily absorbed and the upward trend was maintained till close when prices stood at about the best of the day.

There were various unfounded rumours about possibility of spread of the European War. This aroused extensive buying movement and all City markets looked up with substantial and sudden advances.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1892 and after declining to Rs. 1885 advanced to Rs. 1970 and closed at Rs. 1967 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 362 and advanced to Rs. 373/8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 907 and closed at Rs. 928. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 117. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 587 and advanced to Rs. 605. Bellapur Sugar shares declined on unloading by a prominent operator on fears of increase in excise duty.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	350 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	928 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

Bombay Dyeing (912/8) 907 902 920 917 926 925 930 927 928

Century (289) 284 285 282 287 284 290 292 291/8

Central India (282) 278 275 280 279 282 279 282 279 284 286/8

Kohinoor (361) 358 355 365 364 366 365 368 369

New Great (335) 334 342 340 345 346

Simplex (104) 104 102/8 104 105

Swadeshi (252) 250 244 252 251 256 258

Associated Cement (115/4) 115/12 115/4 116/4 116 117

Andhra (1500) 1500

Tram Ordinary (128/8) 128/12

Tata Hydro (157/3) 158

Tata Power (1338/12) 1335 1347 1360 1355 1360

Tata Steel Defd (1905) 1892 1902 1895 1950 1935 1942 1970 1965 1970 1967 (1972)

Tata Steel Ordinary (364) 362 363 361 371 368 370 369 373 372 373/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (136/12) 136/12 137/8

Bellapur (209/8) 206 201 204 199/8 200/8

Bombay Steam (288) 293

Bombay Burma (590) 587 585 595 600 597 606 605 606

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: Feb. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond and Share Com	7 1/8
Amr Tel and Tel	171 3/4
Western Union Telg	24 1/4
New York Central R R	15 1/4
Amrex Corporation	14 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	84 1/2
Texas Corporation	44 1/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
Reynolds Tobacco	41 3/8
Chase National Bank	35
National City Bank of N. Y.	29 1/4
United States Steel	57 1/2
National Steel	68
Republic Steel	20 1/2
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7 1/8
General Motors	53 1/2
Firestone Rubber	20 5/8
Woolworth	40
Socony	11 3/8
Int Nickel of Canada	35 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/8

Turnover 650,000 shares

March should witness end current business recession and start spring upturn. Equities should anticipate this reversal trend though domestic politics will continue to restrain sentiment. We would add long positions.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay: Feb. 24.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	49 12 0
Highest	52 6 0
Lowest	49 5 0
Closing	52 2 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	38 12 0
Highest	39 13 0
Lowest	38 10 0
Closing	39 12 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	25 16 6
Highest	26 6 6
Lowest	25 14 0
Closing	25 / 6 0

100	CENTURY	291 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	286 8
100	COLABA	148 8
100	Coorla	120 0
250	David	40 0
250	Dawn	390 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0..6 6
100	FINLAY	145 3
100	GOKAK	180 0
1000	Hindustan	2000 0
100	Indore	39 0
100	Khatau	115 10
100	KOHINOOR	369 8
250	Laxmi	502 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	183 0
250	Modi	70 0
60	MYSORE	104 0
200	NEW GREAT	346 0
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	SASSOON SILK	86 0
1000	Sholapur	4225 0
50	SIMPLEX	105 0
100	SWADESHI	258 0
100	SWAN	143 0
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	950 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	102 0
250	Central	35 8
500	Imperial	1305 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	362 8
50-100	India	137 0
100	Reserve Bank	105 8
5	Union	5 11 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	117 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	630 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 8
20	Mercantile	49 0
15-75	New India	37 8
200	Oriental	4290 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC

100	Alliance, Old	145 00
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,500 0
10	Aj

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION SUCH AS RIFLES, SWORDS, DAGGERS, ETC.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEARING APPAREL, WINE & SPIRITS, POMPEIA LOTION, PERFUMERY, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES LIGHTERS WATCHES, RADIOS, FILMS, JEWELLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. ETC.

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th, February, 1940, at the above mentioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs, Department.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 BALES KHAMGAUM (BERAR) COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 28th February, 1940 at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Thousands have Praised it....
PRAKASH PICTURES
EK-HE-BHOOL
Starring:—JAIRAJ, MEHTAB AMIR KARNATAKI, UMAKANT
Come at
SUPER TALKIES
Charni Road Tram Jun.
4-30, 7 and 9-45.
Sat., Sun. 1-45 p.m.

MILLIONAIRES!
SERVE YOUR COUNTRY BY EMULATING KISHORILAL IN
MINERVA'S "A—1" LAUGH HIT "THE WILL"
(VASIYAT)
IN ITS 6TH WEEK AT NEW WEST END
Daily at 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.

SHANTARAM'S
Superb Social
MANOOS
PRABHAT'S Marathi Hit
IN ITS 25th WEEK AT CENTRAL
Daily at 3-45, 6-45, 9-45 p.m.
Zanana Show Thurs.
12-45 p. m.

NEW THEATRES' MUSICOMEDY
with Moral!
'JAWANI-KI-RIT'
8th Week of Fun and Frolic at
KRISHNA Daily 4-15
7 & 9-45 p.m.

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JANE WITHERS
PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES
THE RITZ BROTHERS
Plenty of
LAUGHS & THRILLS!

CAPITOL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 23.

	Season To date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters).....	11,335	201	7,903	47
Forward to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,638	149	4,305	91
Exports from U. S. Ports ...	4,790	100	2,558	62
Of which to Japan	676	13	602	13
Of which to China	330	20	53	2
Of which to Great Britain	1,536	19	358	6
Of which to Germany	30	—	332	10
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,978	—	2,614
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,840	—	3,135
World's visible, supply	—	—	—	9,167
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	6,848
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding Linters)	—	—	6,690	174
Receipt at U. S. Ports	6,318	134	3,364	25

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.
Certificated Stocks 4,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Under Allotment Of Treasury Bills

LONDON, Feb. 24.

On the money market loanable funds on the whole had been readily obtainable for overnight loans. Continued inflow of taxation was responsible for another under-allotment of Treasury Bills. The average rate at which the Bills were allotted was a fraction under last week at one pound and six pence, and the lowest for the war period. Owing to keen competition for the Bills the market only received 32 per cent of their requirements.

Wall Street closed irregular.—Reuter.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 24

Linseed	29,121 cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds ..	655 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,991 cwts.
Castorseed	11,109 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,666 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,624 cwts.
Mowraseed	7 cwts.
Indian sugar	6,490 cwts.

AHMEDABAD SHARES.

Ahmedabad, Feb 24

Following are to-day's closing quotations of share bazar:—

Calico	714	8	0
Ambika	265	8	0
Jubili	257	8	0
Jupiter	121	8	0
Motilal Hirabhai	21	0	0
Maradan	101	0	0
Monogram	60	0	0
Ordinary	172	0	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 24

Yarn No. 6 1/2s	February 138	April	140
June 143			
Yarn No. 10 1/2s	February 152	April	157
June 161			
Yarn No. 20 1/2s	February 208	April	214
June 217			
Yarn No. 40s.	February 285	April	287
June 290			

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 24

	Extra Spr.	fin.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	203	201	198	196		
M G Punjab	203	201	198	195		
M G Rajputana	211	209	206	203		
M G Oomra No. 3	241	239	236	233		...
M G C. P. No. 1	255	253	250	247		...
M G C. P. No. 2	247	245	242	239		...
M G Broach No. 2	269	267	264	231		
M G Surat	306	304	301	298		
M G Rajpipla	302	300	297	294		
M G Navsari	317	315	312	309		

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 24

M B Kaisha's Japanese ss Tenyo Maru of 4558 reg tons, Captain Y Masuda arrived from Moji with general cargo.

SAILED

East Asiatic Company's Italian ss Gramotiere Pardula, Captain F Lavarello sailed for Marmagoa with cargo of rice.

EXPORTS

75 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co; 25 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas and Co; 119 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 95 bales cotton grey yarn K Virji and Co; 100 bales raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 56 bales woollen rags C Sarabhai and Co; 34 bales woollen carpets C Sarabhai and Co; 800 pkts gr nuts kernal R Ratilal and Co; 504 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 29 bags gum M M T Afshar and Co; 200 bales cotton waste F D Vora and Co; 35 bales raw wool H A Panju, 21 cases cotton grey yarn Manekji and Co; 20 jottas real ooplates d Abdeali; 200 tins vegetable product H Abdeali; 25 bales ctn grey yarn H Abdeali; 750 bags gr nut seeds Pavri Sons and Co; 3300 bags linseed oil cake flat The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 75 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 51 bales grey ctn yarn F D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 10 bales ctn grey sheetings R E Ani; 343 bags gum N Mujjee and Co; 50 bales cotton waste Narottam and Co; 6400 bags gr nut cakes exp K Devchand and Co Ltd; 37 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 25 bales ctn grey yarn H Khiaram; 1250 bags gr nut seed A Noormohmed; 50 bales raw cotton R Laxmichand and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 700 bales raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 100 bales raw cotton J M Dave and Co; 2150 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 2400 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 6035 bags gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros Ltd; 82 bales jute rags Champaklal and Co; 450 bales cotton fly Champaklal and Co.

IMPORTS

753 bags white sugar; 91 bags napupa seeds; 200 bales cloves; 294 logs mohogo wood; 4101 bales cotton; 83346 pcs and bdls teakwood; 100 rolls roofing felt; 196 bags gum; 200 kegs sulphate of copper; 400 bdls rubber; 299 cases hydrogen peroxide; 728 bags cocoanuts; 294 cases cocoa, confy, chocolate etc; 200 cases muriate of ammonia; 100 pcs flushing cisterns; 50 cases scouring powder; 58 drums powdered bisulphite; 42 drums silicate of soda; 40 drums perborate of soda; 119 drums bleaching powder; 52 drums fish oil; 34 trs packing paper; 32 coils steel; 667 lse c i cisterns; 150 cases non-alcoholic cordials; 70 bags empty glass jars; 43 d/bags stealine; 50 d/bags broken tiles, 200 d/bags nails; 335 d/bags cut nails; 300 kegs dry aniline dye; 105 pkgs soap; 73 bundles iron bends; 55 cases comon salt; 194 cases cottons; 32 bundles steel bars; 96 lse steel bars; 125 hhds ale; 1124 cases beer; 1810 cases whisky; 50 cases tannic acid; 150 drums disft fluid; 489 brls pitch; 64 bs wrapping paper; 214 bdls m s hoops; 135 cases stout; 71 cases wine; 987 pkgs sau earthenware; 19459 lse firebricks; 37 cases tacks; 382 cts tiles; 164 lse c i valves; 392 pkgs sugar machinery; 95 bales paper; 42 cases books; 102 bundles iron tubes; 92 d/bags fire clay; 60 pcs iron bars; 188 bundles m s sections; 5274 bundles stl baling hoops; 386 bundles tubes; 386 single tyres; 38 lse steel tyres.

VOLUNTEERS' CAMP FOR CONGRESS LEADERS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The Allahabad City Congress Committee held a meeting when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present by special invitation.

The meeting considered the decision of the United Provinces Congress Council to hold a Volunteers' Camp near the Vidyapith, Allahabad, from March 28, for the members of the Council of the U. P. C. C., former Congress Ministers of the United Provinces Government and Parliamentary Secretaries.

A Committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements for the Camp lasting for about fifteen days.

The meeting also considered the question of setting up candidates for contesting the elections to the Allahabad Cantonment Board. A Committee was formed to take steps in that direction.—United Press

Thread Ceremony Of Mr. And Mrs. Munshi's Son

In celebration of the thread ceremony of their son, Girish, Mr. K. M. and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi gave a tea party at their residence at Ridge Road, on Sunday. A large and distinguished gathering, including Sir Maurice Gwyer, responded to the invitation.

Address To Thakore Saheb Of Kuna

NADIAD, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the President and members of Kaira District Landholders' Association an address was presented in the Talukdari-Hostel at Nadiad in Silver Casket to Thakor Saheb Mulsinhji Jibava, M.B.E. of Kuna.

In response to the address presented to him, he replied that what he has done humbly for the welfare of the Rajput-Samaj and the Talukdari-Hostel, was merely his duty. He fervently appealed to the Rajputs and the leading Talukdars to take proper education and to follow the steps of the noble-traditions of Rajkumars.

Sub-Inspector's Alleged Interference With Prajamandal Work

JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

Following the announcement of the dates and place for the coming session of Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, the City Committee has briskly begun preparations for the same.

A meeting for the election of the Office-bearers of the Committee will be held on Sunday the 10th March.

It is alleged that a Praja Mandal worker, while distributing Mandal bulletin in rural area, was interfered with by the Sub-Inspector of Chandwaji Thana. It is further alleged that the Sub-Inspector threatened the worker and warned him and advised him to abstain from carrying on propaganda work of an unregistered society.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-2-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees 0.8 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.2 degrees 2.9 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 94 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-2-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

The Corporation with other Empire producers has been officially requested to discontinue the publication of statistical returns regarding production. Consequently the publication of monthly output reports will be discontinued and Quarterly Reports will be reframed to give an indication of financial progress and developments.

BOMBAY'S FLAG SALUTATION

Appeal To Keep Ready To Respond To Congress Call

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to keep themselves in readiness so that when the call from the Congress came, no one would be found wanting, was made by Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House this morning. It was clear to India by this time, said Mr. Nagindas, that the British Government was in no mood to concede the legitimate demands of the nation. Before the citizens would gather again to pay their homage to the National Flag, momentous decisions would have been taken by the Congress and it was up to every citizen to implement these decisions. He hoped that Bombay would rise to the occasion and give a lead to the other provinces as on previous occasions.

ENCOURAGING HINDUSTANI

B'bay Govt. Offer Prizes

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned Rs. 600 during the current year for "Encouragement to Hindustani Literature."

It is proposed to utilize this amount in giving cash prizes to authors of deserving works in Hindustani, the purchasing of copies of such works and in similar ways. Preference will be given to writers belonging to this Province.

Persons desirous of receiving grants from this allotment should apply to the Secretary, Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, C/o The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona, immediately and in any case not later than March 7, 1940, giving full particulars of the works in question and the nature of the grant asked for. A specimen copy of the book should also be sent for perusal.

CHICAGO RADIO INSTITUTE STUDENTS' UNION

The opening ceremony of the Chicago Radio Institute Students' Union was performed by Mr G.R. Paranjpye, Principal, Royal Institute of Science, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Nanak Motwane the Manager of the firm in defining the objectives of the Union were to organise themselves to be able to serve the country better in the field of industry.

Mr. G. R. Paranjpye addressing the students said that they should enter the profession only if they had an aptitude for it and treat it purely as a vocation. But it was evident, said the speaker that many who joined the profession of Radio engineering did so merely because they were misfits in other spheres of life and had failed to achieve a University career.

CONGRESS SUCCESS IN U. P. ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, February 24.

In U. P. Council elections Congress achieved some notable successes hitherto. Raja Bajrangbahadur Singh of Bhadri (Congress) defeated the rival candidate by 159 to 35 votes. The most striking success achieved in Jhansi-Cawnpore constituency where Brijendrasarup (Congress) defeated Rameshprasad Bagla. Bagla was supported by the Millowners of Cawnpore both Europeans and Indians.

Brijendrasarng, the Congress candidate is the leading lawyer of Cawnpore. His success is the defeat of the big business. Report from Basti shows that Desraj Narang (Congress) was elected by a majority of 32 votes. The Congress suffered reverse in Dhanpur-Dehradun constituency where Ranisaheba of Sherkot defeated Congress candidate by 80 votes. More Congress successes are expected in several constituencies.

INDIANS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

An intimation has been received from His Majesty's Government that, so far as can be ascertained at present no Indian is actually interned in the enemy territory.

There are a number of Indians in Germany, some of whom remained there by their own wish, some, though not allowed to leave the country are probably not subjected to much restraint, while others are under conditions of restraint not greatly differing from internment.

The last class is mainly composed of seamen from the ships of Hansa Line.

Arrangements have also been made for repatriation from Germany of two further batches of Indian seamen of 55 each by the Dutch vessels sailing on January 27 and 31.—United Press.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Exemption To Life And Concession To General Insurance Companies

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Excess Profits Tax Bill has decided to exempt life insurance companies from its operation.

As regards general insurance companies for purposes of calculating the Excess Profit Tax, Government, it is understood, are prepared to extend a concession that the profits actually distributed and the reserve set apart during 1935-36, 1936-37 or 1937-38, can be taken together as the basis of calculation.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY

The seventh anniversary of the Bohra Youth League was held on Sunday evening at Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of Mr. S. E. Kurwa, Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Tyebali Roowala, Chairman Reception Committee in welcoming Mr. Kurwa spoke about the usual tendency of many Borhas to criticise the activities of the League, it was better if such people joined the League and helped in the shaping of its policy.

Continuing, he referred to the backwardness of the Bohra community in matters educational and congratulated the Bohra High Priest for his move to open High School for the poor students of the community.

Then the report of the year '38-39 was read by the League's Secretary, Mr. Yahyabhai Shaikh Fazleali.

NEED FOR FUNDS

Then Mr. Kurwa addressed the gathering and appealed to the Borhas to help the league with their suggestions and money, as the report indicated that the League was badly in need of funds. Since the main purpose of the organisation was Educational advance, he requested every member of the community not to hinder its objects.

In appealing for financial support, he explained that the money so collected would be spent for giving fees and scholarships to the poor students of the community.

The meeting ended with light refreshments.

World Baha'i Youth Symposium

The fifth annual World Baha'i Youth Symposium was celebrated by the Youth group of the Bahais of Bombay on Sunday evening at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, when Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking on the occasion on world brotherhood, stressed the necessity of only one religion and a common language, and finally visualised how a federation on world brotherhood basis could be started.

Miss Sirin Fozdar next spoke on the need of far-reaching economic agreements and organisation on a world basis and the necessity of two languages viz. a mother tongue and an international language for every nation.

Reference To Rajadhyaksha

(Continued from Page 12)

rejected by the Labour Association according to expediency."

The acceptance of the above procedure by the Labour Association, it is stated, in labour circles should not in any way interfere with the programme for the strike on Monday the 26th instant as it should be possible to make a reference and obtain a finding this afternoon.—A. P.

Secretary Of Labour Association Agrees

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The Secretary of the Labour Association has communicated his willingness to the Millowners' Association to approach Mr. Rajadhyaksha and accept his decision regarding responsibility for the breakdown of arbitration generally and in particular on the question as to whether there is any justification for refusal to submit the entire dispute to arbitration.—A. P.

Kashmir Leader At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, Feb. 24.

Sheik Abdulla, President, National Conference of Kashmir is on a short visit to Hyderabad on the invitation extended by the Hyderabad leaders some time ago. Sheik Abdulla arrived yesterday morning and met various leaders of the State National Conference in the evening at the Conference office. He had long talks about Hyderabad affairs. He left for adjoining villages to study the conditions in rural areas this morning accompanied by two members of the State National Conference.

Sheik Abdullah had unhappy experience at the Hyderabad Railway Station when it is alleged, he was harassed by certain plain-clothed policemen when he refused to divulge his name. As he arrived suddenly without any information, local leaders could not meet him at the station.

SIR ABDUL QUADIR

To Be Vice-Chancellor Of Usmania University

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 24.

It is understood that Sir Abdul Qadir is to be appointed vice-Chancellor of the Usmania University for a period of three years and the post of pro-Chancellor is to be abolished.

GAYA PUNITIVE POLICE TO REMAIN

PATNA, Feb. 24.

Gaya town has been declared a "disturbed area" under Section 15 of the Police Act as a result of the recurrence of communal trouble. This means that the punitive police, posted there will remain for a year from the date of enforcement of the notice.

It is understood Government have rejected the request of the citizens of Gaya for repealing the punitive tax recently imposed on them.

The situation at Gaya is reported to be now coming under control. As a preventive measure against further trouble, the local authorities are enlisting volunteers from among the citizens, who will act as constables.

No further incidents are reported since last evening and police pickets have been posted at necessary places.—A.P.

Ban On "Communist" In Bihar

PATNA, Feb. 23.

The Governor of Bihar has prohibited the printing or publishing in Bihar of the periodical entitled the "Communist" and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from the said periodical and any successor thereof, under the Defence of India Rules.

The Governor has also declared to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the issue of the Bengali periodical entitled the "Bolshevik—No. 2," dated the 30th November, 1939, published by the Bengal Committee of the Communist Party in India, under the Defence of India Rules. —United Press.

SIND TANGLE GETS MORE ENTANGLED

Premier To Face No-Confidence Motion On Monday

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Yet another desperate attempt to resolve the present political deadlock in Sind has begun on lines mooted by the Congress Party. It has been suggested that the Muslim League and Hindu Independent Parties and the party of Khan Bahadur Allahbux should liquidate within the Legislature and form a party to be known as "Nationalist Party" for establishing a National Government to which the Congress Party would also lend its moral support as it cannot join the Government on All-India considerations. The personnel of the new Ministry is to be elected by a two-thirds majority vote after the resignation of the present Ministry is accepted.

Discussion among the parties concerned proceeded the whole of Saturday and Sunday, and will be resumed to-morrow morning.

There is a proposal under consideration that Khan Bahadur Khurro, leader of the Muslim League Party, and Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, leader of the Hindu Independent Party, should meet H. E. the Governor and request him to accept the resignation of Khan Bahadur Allahbux and, if necessary, suspend the constitution for a brief period to enable the parties to come to a final settlement.

The "United Press", however learns that Khan Bahadur Allahbux is not prepared to join the proposed Nationalist Party unless the Muslim League is dissolved, not only inside but also outside the Legislature.

If, however, no settlement is reached before 2 p.m. to-morrow, a battle royal on the Hindu Party's no-confidence motion against the Allahbux Ministry is foreshadowed.

Pir Ilahi Bux, Education Minister, told the "United Press" that the Premier would face the no-confidence motion boldly and hoped to carry the day. He added that Khan Bahadur Allahbux had now the support of 24 Muslims, 3 Europeans and 2 Independents making 29 in the House of 58, excluding the Speaker and one Hindu member on leave. If he won he would withdraw his resignation.—United Press.

Situation In Sukkur Improves

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, returned to Karachi this morning from Sukkur where a state of panic prevailed recently owing to a bomb explosion.

The Minister told the "United Press" that the situation in Sukkur was much better now. What was required now, he said, was a change of heart. Without this no earthly force could curb this lawlessness.

Sir Ghulam Hussain, accompanied by Congress leaders, Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani and Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand, toured the whole of the Sukkur district before returning here.

Of the 117 persons arrested in connection with the explosion, all excepting a few have been released. The prohibitory order and the curfew have been extended.—United Press.

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Greater comfort and ease of riding . . .
Extra safe brakes . . .
Super-sprung saddle . . .
Tremendously strong frame and forks . . .
Heavy, long-lasting chromium plating . . .
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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 1996
Muslim: Moharram 17, 1359
Parsi: Sherever 24, 1309
Hightide: 1-42, 14-16
Lowtide: 8-00, 20-00
Sunrise: 7h 1m
Sunset: 6h 44m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 17th February 1940 was 295; of these 187 were males and 108 females.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the joint auspices of the Social Service League and the Social Workers' Society, Mr. E. J. S. Ram, Government Labour Welfare Officer will give a public lecture on "Welfare Work among Labourers" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Social Service League Hall, Prarthana Samaj. Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., will preside.

HEAVENLY OBSERVATION

Mr. Padam Godrej writes:—

A unique chance of observing with the naked eye on Wednesday February 28 all those Seven Heavenly Objects after which the Week-Days are denominated. Simultaneously to have a View of Uranus and Neptune through an ordinary Binocular.

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF VAIDIC RASTRA SASAN SANG

The First Annual Session of the Vaidic Rastra Sasan Sang will be held at Madhav Bag on Saturday and Sunday 2nd and 3rd March 1940 respectively, under the Presidentship of His Holiness Shrimad Jagat Guru Shri Shankaracharya 1108, Shri Bharati Krishna Tirthji of Goverdhan Nath Puri. Several distinguished Heads and Sanatani leaders will also address the gathering.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Lady of the Tropics". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Pack Up Your Troubles". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Fast and Furious". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of Dr. X". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Eternally Yours". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Ek-He-Bhool". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mad". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-ki-Reet". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 9-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Manoos" Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Great Adventures of Wild Bill Hickok". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Sant Tulsidas". Time as usual.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League informs those who wish to attend the annual session at Lahore of the All-India Muslim League which is due to be held on 22nd, 23rd and 24th of March, 1940 should notify the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Secretariat so that on selection the Provincial Secretariat may issue cards of identity to each delegate as otherwise there might be difficulty in his receiving a delegate's ticket for admission to the Session. The list of delegates should reach the secretariat of the All-India Muslim League by the 10th of March, 1940.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following 25 candidates have been elected for the new Council of the "B" Ward Congress Committee:—Salebhoy Abdul Kader, Devji Rattansey, Mantubhai K Mehta, Laxmidas P. Mehta, Kunvarji Rayshi Shah, Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Kanji Jethabhai Mehta, Jethabhai Bhimji, Mavji Gordhandas Kantawala, Jayantilal L. Lathi, Narsey Ramaiya, Liladhar Pasoo Shah, Hirachand Velji, Sofiaben Khan, Devkaben Kunvarji Momaye, Keshavlal R. Bhat, Jayantilal T. Patel, Prabhuram Prabhakar Joshi, Nandlal Jethalal Jain, Devraj Ghelabhai, Vithal Parashram, Gopinath Bhau Mali, Jivraj Bhanji Shah, Ratanshi Monshi Kenia, and Harihar Sharma.

Passengers' Association Protest Against Higher Railway Rates

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association has issued a press note in which, it strongly objects to the increase in the rates and fares as proposed in the central Railway Budget and pleads the case of the third class passenger at some length. Besides discouraging passenger traffic on railways, the association holds, it will lead to injury to Indian Trade Commerce and Industry.

Miss Sanga's Classes

RESULTS OF MUSIC EXAMS.

The following pupils of Miss Dina. S. Sanga, L.T.Ch., L.R.S.M., London, were successful at the Practical and Theory Examinations, held in 1939.

"ASSOCIATED BOARD."

Practical:—Endora Gonsalves: (Prelim.): Pass. Perin. Pirosha w: Grade I (Prim.): Pass. Gool. Patell: Grade III (Trans.): Credit. Roshun. Anklesaria: Grade III (Trans.): Pass.

"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC."

Practical:—Herence. M. Young: (Higher-Local): Pass.

Theory:—Gool. Patell: (Prep.): Hons. Perin-Piroishaw: (Prep.); Hons. Roshnu-Anklesaria: (Prep.): Hons. Pilo-Writer: (Adv. J.) Hons. Hilla. Ghadially: (Adv. J.): Merit. Silla. Wadia: (Inter.): Merit. Terrenic-Young: (Inter.): Merit. Silla. Wadia: (Adv. Inter.): Merit. Alloo. Engineer: (Adv. Inter.): Merit.

VIDHWA VIVAHA SABHA

Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar the General Secretary, Bombay Vidhava Vivah Sahaik Sabha informs that the following three Secretaries and the President and Vice-President will receive letters and interviews of men and women wishing to remarry at their office Servants of India Society Bombay 4.

1. Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai. President.
2. Dr. V. M. Kaikini, Vice-President.

Secretaries—Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Pandit Satyawrata Snatak, and Mr. D. V. Karkare.

The Public are informed that there is a regular Home for the homeless widows and this institution is open to admit widows in any condition of life provided they wish to remarry.

Cinema Show In Aid Of Red Shirts

A Cinema show of 'Badi Didi' was held in aid of the Red Shirts' Organisation on Sunday morning with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the Chair, whom Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan welcomed.

Addressing the gathering for a few minutes, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said the Red Shirts' Organisation deserved full help from all Nationalists. He said the extraordinary idea of dividing a country on the basis of religion obtained nowhere in the world, but in India Hindus and Mussalmans were spoken of as two nations. He asked all to resist the spread of this idea.

Films of the inauguration of prohibition in Bombay on August 1 and of the Tripuri session of the Congress were also shown with 'Badi Didi.'

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS ARE BEST

A test in Bombay on a modern refrigerator of 5 cu. ft. capacity gave the following figures:

Cold Central Position ..	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Units used during first 24 hours	1.6	1.8	1.89
Average temperature inside refrigerator ...	43°F	36°F	28°F

This is typical of the refrigerators which we let on hire. In No. 1 position such a refrigerator costs less than Rs. 3|- per month for electricity and preserves your food in complete safety.

Electric refrigerators are clean, quiet and reliable and—a necessity.

Two sizes (3 cu. ft. and 5 cu. ft.) are available on hire from:

BEST SHOWROOMS

Electric House, - - - Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. 26024 (7 lines).

BRK-7

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW— LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE
THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED
I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE
LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY

● Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand, it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

Y8/

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS' DEMANDS

War Allowance From Five To 25 Per Cent.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A demand for war allowance for subordinate railway employees, ranging from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, according to salaries, was put forward by the Executive Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union which met in Bombay to-day.

Mr. Jhabwalla, M.L.A., presided.

The Executive Committee urged that the following steps should be taken by the unions:—

(1) The individual railway unions should seek personal interviews with the authorities concerned for discussing the question of war allowance.

(2) The All-India Railwaymen's Federation should request the Railway Board to fix up an early date for the same purpose.

(3) In case the discussions with the Board prove futile the Federation should forthwith demand a Conciliation Board under the Trades Disputes Act.

In the event of all efforts of the Union proving futile, the Standing Committee was authorised to take the necessary steps to get the demands of railwaymen fulfilled

An allowance of 25 per cent was demanded for railway employees drawing a monthly salary up to Rs. 30. 20 per cent was demanded for employees with salaries above Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month; 15 per cent for those earning above Rs. 60 to Rs. 100; 10 per cent for those earning above Rs. 100 to 200 per month and 5 per cent for those earning a monthly salary above Rs. 200.

The Executive Committee expressed disappointment at the failure of the Government of India to make any provision in the Railway Budget for war allowance.

The Executive Committee, in the course of a resolution, observed:—"The Committee notes with great regret the statement of the Hon. Sir Andrew Clow while introducing the budget in the Central Assembly to the effect that "in no area have prices risen to the levels prevailing when the bulk of the present rates were fixed". The Committee feels that this statement has further aggravated the deep discontent that has been prevailing amongst the mass of Railway workers. The statement further fails to take note of the real situation that now prevails on the railways due to the policy adopted by the Railway Administrations in the matter of retrenchment, demotion, discharges, non-filling of vacancies, direct and indirect reduction of pay, wages, allowances etc., and deterioration of other service conditions which have resulted in making the condition of the railway workers much worse than what it was 15 years ago."

Propaganda Plan

The executive committee of the G. I. P. Union at a meeting held on Sunday chalked out a plan of action for propaganda in connection with dearness allowance on the entire G. I. P. Railway.

The following members of Union are in charge of the propaganda in the various sections of the G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay:—Messrs. Zulmiram Choudhary, Kale, and Shankerlingam.

Sholapur and Poona:—Mr. D. S. Vaidya,

Bhusaval:—Mr. R. A. Khedgikar,

Nagpur:—Mr. R. S. Ruikar,

Jubbulpore:—Mr. Bhayyajee Kulkarni and Jhansi:—Mr. Ajodhya Prasad.

Kalappa Pleads For All-India Demand

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Union, who was in Bombay on Sunday in the course of a statement in regard to the Railway Workers and dearness allowance said:

This is not the question only of the G. I. P. Railway or any one Railway. There is serious discontent among the workers of all Railways. On the B. N. Railway an intense agitation is being carried on for the dearness allowance Only on the basis of an All-India struggle can the Railway workers win their demand. It would not be possible for a single union to achieve the end.

RAILWAY WORKERS' DAY ON MARCH 6

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation:—

The speech of the Member for Communications while introducing the Railway Budget in the Assembly on the 16th instant has been received with profound disappointment by Railway Workers throughout India. The extension of Provident Fund Privileges which had been asked for since 1931 had been met only to a meagre extent.

The Provident fund privilege is the only provision for a railway servant against retirement from railway service. The federation in its Special Convention at Lahore in November, '39 urged that these privileges could no longer be delayed without creating serious discontent. The convention also decided that failing the acceptance of these demands by the Government of India steps should be taken for an application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation or a Court of Enquiry.

So far as War Allowance is concerned the Railway Member's speech is even a greater disappointment inasmuch as he seems to have totally ignored the precipitous rise in the necessaries of life which has taken place since the declaration of War. In consequence, the already low standard of the workers has further deteriorated and the Railway Unions in India cannot merely look on and watch such a situation without taking energetic steps to cope up with it.

As the President of the Railwaymen's Fereration, I have already asked for a Special Emergency Meeting with the Railway Board early next month, where it may be possible to persuade the Railway Board to recognise the economic distress that has spread among workers on account of rise in the cost of living. Pending that, however, it is necessary that the workers' voice must be heard insistently in support of these two demands. At Bombay a meeting of the representatives of the Railway Unions where these questions were considered at great length.

These Unions in Bombay are waiting for a lead, from the Railwaymen's Federation for the next steps to be taken for implementing our demands. It was suggested that there should be immediately organised an All-India Demonstration in support of the Provident Fund Privileges and War Allowance, and I hereby fix Wednesday, the 6th March, 1940 for such a demonstration to be held by all the Unions in India where a protest should be made against the meagre extent of the Provident Fund privilege and against the refusal of the War Allowance.

The crisis that is facing the workers is very serious and the issues are momentous and at such a time it should be the duty of Railway workers to demonstrate all over India in no uncertain manner by gathering in their thousands on the 6th March. in support of these demands. Wherever possible the demonstrations should be jointly organised by Railway workers at each centre.

Collector Takes Over Panchayats

(From A Correspondent.)

DOMBIVLI, (By Mail.)

The triennial elections of the Village Panchayats in the Thana District were held in November last in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1933. The illegality of holding the elections according to the old Act when the New One as amended by the Congress Government was gazetted to be in force, was brought to the notice of the Collector, Thana who, notwithstanding the same, held the elections as a consequence of which the Commissioner, N. D. declared all these elections illegal and consequently a death-blow was hurled at the then functioning Panchayat Committees in the District.

The Panchayats thus came to be taken over by the Collector depriving the residents of their natural right of self-government

It is gratifying that the Collector ordered forthwith 25 per cent. Dearness Allowance to all the scavengers with retrospective effect from October, 1939.

Next Saturday
At 6 & 9-30 P.M.
On The Stage
HARINDRANATH CHATOPADHYAYA
Supported by
SUNITA DEVI, SUNALINI DEVI, MOHANLAL & others
will present
RANGA MELA REVUE
at
THE CAPITOL

DAUGHTER of a Great Social Worker!
She sets an example to the Daughters of the whole Nation!

in an emotional story, which sweeps the human imagination.

SAGAR'S GRAND DRAMA
with MIRTH, MUSIC & MELODY
Starring:
SADHONA BOSE
Directed by
MODHU BOSE
SHORTLY AT **IMPERIAL**

WALTER WANGER presents
Eternally Yours
STARRING LORETTA YOUNG · DAVID NIVEN
HUGH HERBERT · BILLIE BURKE
C. AUBREY SMITH · BRODERICK CRAWFORD
DIRECTED BY TAY GARNETT
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS.' THRILLER
THE RETURN OF
DOCTOR X
WITH
WAYNE MORRIS, ROSE MARY LANE, HUMPHREY BOGART
ON THE STAGE
DEVY & LUCIA

CARTOON-DRAWING And PHANTASY-DANCES

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DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

IT'S THE "SLEUTHING SLOANES" AGAIN, FOLKS!
Gay and rowdy . . . as they solve the exciting "Bathing Beauty Murder Case"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1940.

PENAL REFORM

The First All-India Penal Reform Conference, held in the University Hall during the week-end, is a none too early organised attempt to reform penal Laws in this country. The need for the reform has been sorely felt by leaders for a long time. But the question was seriously taken up for the first time only about twenty years ago. A Jail Reform Committee was then appointed by the Government of India. The Committee recommended various reforms but few of them were adopted by the Provincial Governments on the plea of financial stringency, a plea that has always come in handy when the will to reform has been lacking. Only when and where Congressmen, who had learnt something of the horrors of jail life as political prisoners, acquired some political power, was the question of jail reform taken up earnestly. Unfortunately, Congress Cabinets had to resign before they could tackle all the details of the problem. But it is gratifying that an attempt is being made to carry on their efforts to some extent with the help of an institution like the present conference where prominent officials and non-officials meet to concert suitable programmes of reform.

General Apathy

It is still true, however that there is considerable apathy towards this reform, and even the politicians who give any thought to it give so much attention to the treatment of political prisoners that the lot of the vast bulk of non-political prisoners has not yet received the consideration it deserves. This apathy was noted by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, in his inaugural address at the Bombay Conference. And he said: "I have heard of dreadful cases of cruelty towards prisoners in jails which would in my own country have raised such a storm of indignation as might even have endangered the Government of the day, here they seem scarcely to have aroused a more than transient and local interest. I do not know if this is an example of fatalism or of detachment; but I can see very clearly the difficulties likely to be met by reformers who seek to induce another attitude of mind." Insofar as fatalism is the cause of the apathy, it is not the root cause. It is itself induced by the fact that instances of cruelty to prisoners are not so unusual in India as in England under responsible government, that many Indians still fear that by strong protests they may, far from replacing the Government of the day, themselves come to grief for their pains. In India it is a thin line that divides permissible protests from offences under sedition. Once the people are confident that they can sufficiently influence Government they will not be slow to condemn cruelty in jails or elsewhere.

Urgency Of Reforms

However, let us think of the future and hope that the Penal Reform Conference will, without any avoidable delay, formulate some reforms which are most urgently needed. It should not spend too much time in the abstract discussion of the biological, psychological and sociological problems involved in the modification of abnormal human behaviour, or in appointing superfluous committees and sub-committees to go over the whole range of penology 'ab initio.' Much spade work has already been done by the last All-India Jail Reform Committee, the recent committees appointed by several Congress Governments and by the *Penal Reformer*, the excellent monthly magazine published by the U. P. Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society since January, 1939. The general principles of reform are now fairly familiar. It is doubtless not easy to reconcile the need of making legal penalties deterrent enough to protect society from the criminal and the need for reforming the criminal so as to "protect the criminal from society" as Sir Maurice so felicitously put it. Even the Congress idealists admit the need for due deterrent element in every punishment. In his presidential address at the Conference Mr. K. M. Munshi, who, everybody knows, has displayed remarkable realism as Home Minister, pertinently remarked that a jail must continue to be "a dreaded deterrent to anti-social activities" and that "if it is turned into a comfortable sanatoria or a public school its dread will disappear, crimes will increase and the State will be saddled with the expenditure of maintaining the unemployeds under conditions better than what the employeds live under outside."

What reformers nevertheless insist upon is that the deterrent element should never be carried so far as to degrade or determinise the criminal. Thus on the general principles most reformers are substantially agreed. They have also the jail codes of progressive countries like America England and Russia. They should, therefore, lose no more time in submitting to Provincial Governments the most urgently needed reforms.

What Is Happening In Germany?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Lord Southwood's Sunday paper, the "People" says that Germany is facing a new crisis—one which threatens financial and economic disaster and the man who has to tackle the problem, General Goering, is at his wits' end to remedy the unhealthy state of affairs. Refusal by the Association of Bankers to agree to the Nazi plan for forced loans on behalf of the State has accentuated the crisis. Goering, as economic dictator of the Reich, realises that the Bankers' attitude is only one of the problems he has to face. His economic world is topsy-turvy. This is the situation which confronts him: Inflation is growing, gold backing for new notes being issued at the rate of 3,000,000 marks worth a day, is less than 2d in the £. All gold ornaments and other church treasures in Poland have been seized by the Nazis. German citizens are turning into goods whatever money they possess. They are influenced by the fact that notes of denominations as low as one mark have been put into circulation. Foreign currency is being counterfeited, especially American dollars, and is being circulated by Nazi agents in the Balkans and in Turkey. By order of the German High Command a proportion of every soldier's pay is to be deducted by commanding officers and devoted to a national "compulsory savings scheme." This move, which has aroused discontent in the army, is another proof of the financial crisis facing the Government. Goering is drawing up a plan to tax workers' wages. The idea is to deduct a fixed percentage at source and pay it to the State. This applies to workers whose incomes at present are not affected so far by income tax. Germans resident in neutral countries are to be "invited" to devote part of their fortunes and incomes to the Nazi war fund. Threats against their relatives still in Germany will be used to "persuade" these nationals abroad to fall in with the plan. These are General Goering's seven headaches, as exclusively understood by the diplomatic correspondent of the "People."

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Lord Southwood's daily paper, the "Daily Herald," has a jibe at the Soviet Union in publishing heaps of so-called uncensored letters that the paper has collated from neutral writers. Family life is split in Germany, says the "Daily Herald" because of the amount of time children—both boys and girls—must spend with Hitler Youth and the Hitler Maidens. These organisations are removing children from the control of their parents and breaking up the old German idea of family life. A recent case in Berlin is an example of this undermining of the family spirit. A man who was reported to the police for listening to foreign broadcasts was arrested, but returned home a few days later. He knew that only members of his family were present when he committed the offence of listening-in and he questioned all of them closely. Eventually his son admitted that it was he who had reported his father. The next day the father was found hanged.

"This is a story" adds the "Herald" reminiscent of Soviet Russia—and travellers from Germany all agree that many phases of life in Germany to-day are approaching more and more to the ideas prevailing in Russia.

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The "Daily Mail" and the "Sunday Dispatch" have their own experts, including Madame Tabouis and one or two other crystal-gazers and astronomers to tell us the minute to minute developments that are taking place in the Third Reich. But the best one that has come out this week has appeared in Lord Kemsley's "Sunday Chronicle." His correspondent at Amsterdam is responsible for the announcement that Hitler has chosen the man who will be Nazi dictator of Britain—if Germany wins the war. The man is Gauleiter E. Wilhelm. Bohle, born in Bradford, Yorkshire, thirty-six years ago of German parents—but still entitled to British nationality and a British passport. He will be installed in London, but the Nazis have not yet fixed his official residence, nor the date on which he will take office. They have decided to await events. This correspondent also says that Hitler's preparations for dealing with Britain after the war are in full swing. The whole country is to be divided up and ruled by local Gauleiters (leaders), backed up by Gestapo agents. Special schools for these future rulers of Britain have been formed at Bad Tolz, high in the Bavarian Alps, and at Marburg, old Prussian university town. Here picked S.S. men, the black-shirted elite of the Nazi Party, are working night and day, studying English and the other details "of ruling Britons."

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Bohle has beaten the field. He is head of the Auslandsdeutscher organisation in supreme control of all Nazis living abroad. His secret orders are their law. This young man, with the hard handsome face, left England as a small boy and went to school in Capetown. He owes his career in the Nazi Party to his fluent English, which he speaks with a guttural accent. When he took charge of the Auslandsdeutscher in 1933, his subtle plan was to organise concerts, lectures, dances and social events in big cities throughout the world, and so keep Germans in touch with each other. In London, the Nazi headquarters were in Cleveland-terrace, Bayswater, and regular dances were held at Porchester Hall. To make sure that everything was running as smoothly as it ought, Bohle paid a visit to London. Perhaps with some premonition of what was in store for him, he even stood outside Buckingham Palace and other London buildings trying to make up his mind where he would live one day. Bohle prides himself on his knowledge of England and the English. So the S.S. men, who will serve under him are being given "crammed" courses on English life, customs and etiquette. They hear about the mysteries of Yorkshire pudding and a nice cup of tea. Nothing is neglected. With typical German

(Continued on page 11 col. 5)

Hitler Speaks

Once again Hitler spoke from the Munich Beer Cellar where the policy of his party was first drawn up. Though it was supposed to be a harangue to his own people on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Nazi party, Hitler's words were clearly addressed to the Allies, to the world. Indeed, it was more in the nature of a challenge to the Western democracies. Using his time-worn arguments with which he doped the minds of a disillusioned people and won the direct or tacit support of a large number of them, the German Fuehrer said nothing very original. "We demand the return of our German property of which we were robbed by an international plutocracy." This was the burden of his song. It is thus amusing to find him, in the same breath, professing sympathy for Indians and Arabs and—believe it or not—even for the Jews all of whom, according to him, were deceived by "a gigantic world swindle" after the last Great War. Though he was right when he declared that India was deceived by Britain after the Great War had been won with her help, we fail to be moved by the Fuehrer's words of sympathy for, having read "Mein Kempf," we know exactly what he, in pursuance of his Nordic theory, thinks of "inferior races" like us.

Significance, however, attaches to his remarks about Italy and Russia. Among the victims of the "gigantic world swindle" he included Italy also. Then, *apropos* of Germany's foreign relations, he observed:—

> "Germany is friendly with Italy to-day. This friendship is based not only on friendship of both the regimes and the friendship of their leading men but also upon the realization that both countries have to rely and depend upon each other."

The world would like to know how far this is a piece of interested flattery to keep up the pretence of Italian support or whether it reflects a genuine understanding between Germany and Italy. "Rely and depend upon each other" is a phrase which will receive close attention in the Chancelleries of Europe, particularly in the light of recent reports, that Italy was being used consistently to beat the Allied blockade.

It will also be interesting to observe the Italian reaction to this speech, particularly to the part in which Hitler warmly refers to his friendship with Soviet Russia.

"Our relationship to Russia has also changed. The hope of driving both the countries into a war with each other has failed. I sincerely believe that the Russian and the German regimes have succeeded in achieving something which is really beneficial for both the peoples. Both peoples are far too good to bleed themselves only for the sake of stock-brokers and Jews in London."

The international situation is becoming more and more paradoxical. While Hitler's Italian friends will find it difficult to swallow this bit of praise of the Soviet regime, the Russian Commissars (not a few of whom are Jews) will wince at the Fuehrer's fling at Jews—though he was careful to restrict his statement to "Jews in London." In any case, it is difficult to see how Hitler can hope to reconcile his two friends, the "Christian" Italians and the "Athiest" Russians. As for the boast and bombast with which the speech was full no one need take them seriously. Twenty-five years ago another man indulged in similar bravado—and to-day he eats "the bread of exile" in a corner of Holland.

Balkan Interlude

The news almost simultaneously received of the departure of an Italian economic mission to Rumania and the visit of M. Constantinescu, Rumania's Finance Minister, to Sofia fixes the spotlight against the background that recent brief messages indicating tendencies of Rumanian policy illuminate. The interpretations placed on different events that are reported from the Balkan capitals are undoubtedly influenced by wishful thinking and propagandist motives. Certain facts, however, of the main lines of Rumanian policy stand out in relief and should be noted as having close bearing on Rumania's probable role in a situation that is developing.

Even before the Nazis invaded and absorbed Austria and, later, Czechoslovakia, King Carol and his advisers maintained an attitude that, apart from the Rumanian internal policy, marked a remarkable contrast with that of the adjoining States including Poland. Even if Rumania had had no revisionist claims or aspirations and had to fear them from her neighbours, including the powerful Soviet Republic which has never abandoned the claim to Bessarabia, she was inspired, it is only fair to admit, by a sincere desire to be on friendly terms with the Czech democracy and to see her neighbours living in peace. Rumania stood aloof when the vultures fell on the mutilated and bleeding body of Masaryk's and Beneh's country. Whatever faults King Carol may or may not possess, it is undeniably a fact that he possesses a touch of a nobility and honour that seem to-day to belong to past ages in international relations. The Goga-Cuxa Ministry happened to be the only event, however, of the briefest duration that made a contrast with this, relatively liberal, Rumanian policy.

M. Tatarescu, who has had considerable diplomatic experience and is claimed in the Anglo-French Press as a valuable friend of the western democracies, appears to pursue the policy of the late Calinescu. Rumania values neutrality although she probably realizes that it is getting difficult to preserve and maintain that neutrality mainly through the economic pressure of Nazi Germany and even Italy who inevitably remain the biggest purchasers of the Rumanian agricultural and mineral products. When, before the Finno-Soviet military operations started and Poland was partitioned with Galicia and other eastern territories passing over to Russia, it was felt that the eventual Nazi drive in the direction of the Balkans was powerfully checked. Finland has changed that situation and on the Finnish situation depends to-day the future of the Soviet policy not only in the Black Sea but in the Far East as well, as Tokio is evidently realising. Barring the possibility of peace in the Baltic the full force of Soviet pressure is not likely to be felt in the Balkan region. It is hardly a secret that Soviet Russia is trying to negotiate here non-aggression pacts on the Baltic model. What is behind the Sofia visit of M. Constantinescu? It appears that Italy is advising caution to Hungary and, in any case, Balkan revisionism has received a definite check under the existing conditions. Uncertain as the Balkan situation remains, it would be safe to predict that the Balkan 'status quo' is not likely to be threatened till the situation in the north clears up.

Frankly Speaking

Freedom For Europe

Mr. Chamberlain's speech declaring the war aims of Britain and France has elicited warm praise from the British, French and Continental Press. It was, indeed, an admirable speech so far as the Allied war aims are concerned and they are thus summed up by Mr. Chamberlain:

> "So there you have the Nazi aims destruction of this nation and domination of the world. We, on the other hand, are fighting against German domination of the World but we do not desire destruction of any people. We are fighting to secure that the small nations of Europe shall henceforth live in security, free from the constant threat of aggression against their independence and extermination of their people but we do not want domination for ourselves nor do we covet anyone else's territory."

If there was any doubt that Britain was also fighting for the freedom of all nations of the world and not merely of Europe it is dispelled by Mr. Chamberlain. He makes it quite clear that the war is being fought only to make the nations of Europe free. The German domination of Europe is to be fought, but the domination of British and French imperialisms over the nations of Asia and Africa will continue.

Bengal Unity Conference

The Bengal Communal Unity Conference, convened by the Premier, seems to have got on so far in a most conciliatory spirit. It is much to be hoped that the same spirit will be maintained when the conference comes to brass tacks. Even more important is a spirit of reasonableness, for a mere desire for unity and amity can do but little if it is not accompanied with a desire for justice to all concerned. This is particularly true because the Premier rightly insists upon a a permanent solution of the communal problem, and not merely a temporary patch-work effected in a bargaining spirit. We have no desire here to refer to details of the problem. But it is necessary to suggest even at this stage that no preference given to any community should be at the expense of the legitimate claim of any other. The common grievance of all the people of Bengal is that unconscionable preference has been given to Europeans, which prevents justice being done to the people of the province. And it is necessary for the Conference to condemn unreservedly this unjust preference to a non-Indian community.

Need For All-India Conference

Though the conference will concern itself primarily with the local problem, its success will doubtless help the solution of the entire Indian problem. We should have much preferred the convening of an additional conference to deal with the whole Indian problem. As a matter of fact, we understand that Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan suggested to Mahatma Gandhi when the latter last visited Delhi that a friendly informal conference of three Congress leaders and three of the Muslim League should be held just to explore the possibility of more formal negotiations. The suggestion, it is said, was approved by Gandhiji himself but was summarily turned down by Mr. Jinnah. This is most unfortunate. For any leader not to take the lead himself in such a matter and to prevent others from doing so is most deplorable. We very much hope that even if the Bengal conference is not quite successful just at this stage, it will be followed soon by a small informal conference of the type mentioned above.

Outrage On Press

We join in the vigorous but dignified protest made by a number of Nationalist newspapers in Bengal against the attempts made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to bludgeon them into supporting his programme and policy by holding the threat of boycott over their heads. Of course the Forward Bloc leader does not present his challenge so openly; he seeks to damn them on the spacious plea of "misleading public opinion". Not only as a prominent political leader but also as a journalist, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose ought to realise the enormity of the outrage he is committing. We say "outrage" advisedly, for gagging the Press does not become the less of a gagging because one of our own leaders and not the Government does it. Importation of such Fascist technique in the public life of India will be resented by all lovers of freedom and of a free press. It is extremely significant that among the signatories to the protest are two newspapers, which have consistently espoused the cause of Mr. Bose. The Fourth Estate will be failing itself if it submits to authoritarianism of such blatant type. The Press has a duty to perform not only to the nation and its leaders but also to its own order. We congratulate our contemporaries on the bold stand they have taken for the vindication of their freedom. We regret to note that Dr. Dhirendranath Sen, editor of the 'Hindustan Standard", which is the strongest champion of Mr. Subhas Bose, lost his editorship, after he had signed the Press manifesto. His has thus been a great sacrifice in the cause of the freedom of the Press and the treatment that has been meted out to him is an eloquent commentary on the solicitude for freedom which Mr. Subhas Bose and his fellow-members of the Forward Bloc profess.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

SHILLONG, Feb. 23.

In reply to questions in the Assam Assembly to-day the Hon. Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Premier, stated that the present Ministry was a coalition one as its very personnel demonstrated. He made it clear that it was not a Muslim League Ministry, nor a League-coalition one, and that its programme was not guided or influenced by the Central or the Provincial Muslim League.

The Premier also informed the House that all Muslim members of his Cabinet were members of the Muslim League, two of them being members of the Working Committee of the All-India League.—United Press.

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The Penal Reform Conference, we are glad to note, was presided over by a hardened "criminal" with several years' jail experience.

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First Class passengers, says Mr. F. E. James, are becoming the "Harijans of the Railways."

This is supposed to be humour. Laugh.

* * * *

But perhaps he is right. When travelling, they do behave as if they were Harijans—'Children of God!'

* * * *

In America, we read, there is a Liars' Club.

Not all the politicians are members.

* * * *

Radio Notes

QUESTION: Was it a violent atmospheric disturbance or was it Hitler speaking over the radio on Sunday afternoon?

ANSWER: Both.

* * * *

"We are fighting to secure that the small nations of *Europe* shall henceforth live in security, free from the constant threat of aggression against their independence."

—Mr. Chamberlain.

Need we add that the Italics are ours?

* * * *

By the way, the Indian mules on the Western Front, since they heard the broadcast of the Premier's speech, are wondering why they should have been dragged six thousand miles and involved in this purely European tangle.

* * * *

Asks "J. D. J." (Aren't we familiar with these initials?) in "The Paper For Home and Office":—

"And lastly, what about India (and the Congress Party) that look on so calmly on the death-throes of civilization? Cannot India's great heart be stirred a *little* more in this grave hour?"

Yes. It can be stirred—as the touching spectacle of correspondents like "J. D. J." talking about "India's great heart" and "the death-throes of civilization"! Pseudo-sentimentalism is the first ruse of—a clever propagandist!

* * * *

According to a British journalist, marriage rate actually drops during war.

Naturally. No one can fight on two fronts.

* * * *

"The knowledge of guiding and leadership is only given to woman, and while man has degenerated life, woman's work is pure and stands alone."

Man the Eternal Flatterer! Yes it was a mere male who uttered these words!

HITLER'S HARANGUE FOR HOUR:—

"Germany Determined To Be Victorious," Come What May!

Gushing Sympathy For India: New-Found Love For Russia!

UNDETERRED BY BLOCKADE: FUEHRER BELIEVES IN GOING WHOLE HOG: NOT ASHAMED OF BEING CALLED 'CAD'

"Providence Would Not Allow Nazis To Be Ruined"

Herr Hitler broadcasting on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Nazi party spoke from the Munich Beer Cellar where the policy of his party was first drawn up. Before the speech the Bremen radio station closed down, and was still not on the air when the speech begun.

The speech began with a historical survey in the course of which Hitler declared that after the Great War Germany was a victim of a gigantic world swindle. "It is true we were not alone, because others were also taken in too. Italy was deceived.

"INDIA DECEIVED"

"India was deceived for the Indians had been promised Independence in the event of a British victory. The Arabs were deceived, indeed the Jews were also deceived because the same territory which the Arabs were to receive according to British promises was also promised to the Jews. The British and French nations were deceived, but above all the German people were deceived".

Hitler declared that the German people placed "idiotic" trust in the promises of their opponents after the Great War of a new world of justice, disarmament and peace. He proceeded to say: "Mr. Chamberlain at a moment when the whole of India is protesting against him and the Arabs are fighting him pretends to be fighting against German domination of the world by force. God did not make the world for the British."

FUEHRER'S MODESTY

Hitler, after declaring that God did not will that a few small races should dominate three-quarters of the world without being able to supply its own peoples with the necessities of life. We demand the return of our German property of which we were robbed by an international plutocracy. He continued: "I make Germany's claim modestly enough: I claim security of our living space and by our living space, I mean what has been economically developed not by Britain but by us, Germans. Particularly in Central Europe, British influence has been scarcely noticeable until now. Central Europe has been built up by Germany, and in this German "Living Space", we shall not allow our life to be curtailed. Here we shall not allow any political combinations which could be directed against us."

Raising his voice, Hitler continued, "I also claim our German property of which plutocrats robbed us". He added that these were very restricted aims; indeed he had done everything in his power to formulate clearly Germany's restricted claims against Britain and France.

Hitler then remarked: "When I look at the international statesmen opposing me I must say I am fighting against nothing but nobodies. These people rule the greatest Empire in the world but are incapable of even eliminating unemployment in their own country."

HITLER'S NEW-FOUND LOVE FOR SOVIET

Hitler, referring to the foreign political aspect, said, "Germany is friendly with Italy to-day. This friendship is based not only on friendship of both the regimes and the friendship of their leading men, but also upon the realisation that both countries have to rely and depend upon each other. Our relationship to Russia has also changed. The hope of driving both the countries into a war with each other has failed. I sincerely believe that the Russian and the German regimes have succeeded in achieving something which is really beneficial for both the peoples. Both peoples are far too good to bleed themselves only for the sake of stock-brokers and Jews in London.

GOING WHOLE HOG

"You know I do not do things by halves. Whenever I embark upon a course, I go right through with it. To hope that it could ever be otherwise is futile. Japan too, our opponent during the world war, maintains friendly relations with us. Thus three mighty States stand as benevolent neutrals on our side."

"JEWISH ACCOMPLICES"

Hitler said that the Allies hoped to find others to help them in their war. "Their hope is partly well-founded, because they have Jewish accomplices all over the world, but it is also partly unfounded. He proceeded to say: "If Mr. Churchill says he hates me I thank him for the compliment. If Mr. Chamberlain says he does not believe me I am happy because he will have no chance of accusing me of being a traitor to the German nation. If Mr. Eden, Mr. Hore-Belisha and others say I am a cad. I am glad they cannot count me among their friends". "Our army is imbued with the spirit of its leaders. We are also better prepared economically than our enemies.

"GERMANY PROOF AGAINST BLOCKADE"

"Our enemies rely on a blockade which incidentally, leaks, but we are safe against blockades, thanks to our system of autarchy. Germany cannot be broken economically or militarily."

HITLER IN RCLE OF LANGUAGE EXPERT!

Hitler declared: "Chamberlain's phrases may have effect on his own people, but have no effect on the German nation. We know these gentlemen and their bad German accent. Their German is as bad as their English". Hitler concluded by saying: "The German nation is now in a better military condition than it has ever before. I believe there is a God who created nations, and gave them all equal rights. It cannot be that providence would allow our nation to be ruined. This was my belief 20 years ago, and it is my belief to-day. It could not be otherwise.

SURE OF "VICTORY"

"We must be victorious, therefore, we shall be victorious, and even if the world were full of devils we shall succeed". Hitler finished speaking at 20-25 G.M.T. He spoke for an hour.

HITLER PREFERS VERY OLD BREW!

Hitler, according to a German radio, broadcast from the famous 350-year old Royal Brewery in Munich, which is not the same as Buergerbrau Beer Cellar wrecked in explosion last November.

Hitler's speech is regarded in official British circles as one on which it is not worth commenting.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN FULL OF PEP AND VIM

Does Not Feel Strain Of War Now

LONDON, Feb. 24

During Mr Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham there was a cry from one man of "we want Mosley for peace". Mr. Chamberlain continued his speech without hesitation. Toward the end of the speech a woman interjected the same slogan. She was asked to leave the Hall, and she left amidst boos from audience.

Parliamentarians, asked to give their views on the interruptions during the series of speeches by members of the War Cabinet, declared that these were individualistic and not in the least comparable with the vocal opposition normally accorded to ministers of any party when on a public platform.

Replying to the vote of thanks at the conclusion of the speech, Mr Chamberlain said paradoxical as it might seem, HE DID NOT FEEL THAT THE STRAIN AND ANXIETY WAS SO MUCH NOW AS THE STRAIN BEFORE THE WAR WHEN IT SEEMED THAT WAR MIGHT BE AVERTED.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "I am still young. Time is before me and I hope that EVEN YET I MAY HAVE SOME CHANCE OF PUTTING MY ENERGIES INTO THE WORK OF PEACE"—Reuter.

WILL NEUTRALS BE INVOLVED IN WAR?

ROME, Feb. 25.

The speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler are published without editorial comment.

It is felt here that henceforth words can have no effect upon the situation and the chief interest now devolves on whether neutrals will be involved in the war.—Reuter.

Hitler Throws No Light On Situation

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.

Neutral observers in Berlin consider that Herr Hitler's speech leaves the situation practically unchanged.

The Berlin correspondent of "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says: The main purpose of the speech was to strengthen the contact between the Reich and the people and it was intended to keep up the people's courage.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraf" says: The speech must have come as a disappointment to those who had hoped to hear words pointing towards peace.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER, SUNK BY MINE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The steamer "Jevington Court" (4544 tons), which escaped undamaged, when attacked by German aeroplanes on February 12, is now sunk by a mine. The crew landed at an East-coast port.—Reuter.

OIL MILL WORKERS' VICTORY

The Swastik Oil Mill strikers scored a victory on Saturday, as a sequel to the management having come to terms.

The management decided to take back 6 workers who were dismissed some time back and to withdraw the notice given under the payment of Wages Act. Other demands were to be referred to the Labour Commissioner.

Soviet Attacks Repulsed

British Liberals Urge Britain To Help Finland Materially

HELSINKI, Feb. 25.

A Communique states that Saturday was marked by local Russian attacks in which they suffered heavy losses. Finnish artillery showed increased activity and dispersed several detachments and destroyed over 17 tanks.

North-east of Lake Ladoga the Finns repulsed the enemy and captured 27 machineguns and 21 Lewisguns and destroyed two tanks.

In the direction of Petsamo a Finnish patrol of ten men repulsed a detachment of 180 men on skis.

BRITISH LIBERALS' PLEA

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Liberals' support for the demand that Britain should give more assistance to Finland was voiced by Sir Archibald Sinclair, in a speech in London, when he said if Finland's heroic resistance to Stalin's Oriental despotism were overcome, a heavy blow would be struck to the cause of freedom everywhere, and the credit of British and French Governments would suffer. He added that every nerve must be strained to help the Finns.

FUTILITY OF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

On the other hand, the Labour M.P., Mr. Shinwell, in a speech at Durham, while "not excusing Russia in the least" deprecated any talk of going to war with Russia, and asked: "What effect would it have on the national morale and how long would war continue if we are led into such an escapade." —Reuter.

MOSCOW CLAIMS CAPTURE OF FORTRESS AND ISLANDS

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.

A Communique claims the capture of the Island and Fortress of Koivisto and also two nearby islands of Tiurnsaari and Pilsaari. —Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN METAL FOR BRITAIN

CANBERRA, Feb. 24.

It is officially announced that Britain has bought Australia's output of woolfram, and schedlite —vital metals in armament manufacture. Germany was a large buyer of these metals from Australia before the war.—Reuter.

Cambridge University By-election

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Cambridge University by-election caused by the death of Sir John Withers resulted as follows:—

Dr. A. V. Hill, (Independent Conservative) 9,340 votes.

Prof. J. A. Ryle (Independent Progressive) 5,386 votes.—Reuter.

Italo-Turkish Trade Talks

Istanbul Negotiations End In Agreement

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The German wireless states that trade talks between Turkey and Italy providing for the turnover of 800 million lire (about 10 million sterling) were successfully concluded at Istanbul yesterday. —Reuter.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE PACT

LONDON, Feb. 25.

While no details can be given of the war trade agreement shortly to be concluded between Britain and Norway, there is no intention of relaxing the system of contraband control, Reuter learned in well-informed London circles. It may be correct that certain simplifications of procedure are being arranged in respect of fully "Navicerted" ships or vessels in respect of which a holdback guarantee has been given.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

Agreements fixing the volume of trade between Germany and Italy for the current year were signed yesterday according to the official German News Agency despatch from Rome.

At the same time an agreement has been reached on the question of frontier traffic between the two countries. Other economic and financial problems were discussed also.

A communique states that the two countries will continue their collaboration within the scope of these talks and emphasises that Mussolini "watched the course of negotiations and gave certain instructions on his own initiative." —Reuter.

Canadian Air Squadron Arrives

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The first squadron of the Canadian Air Force arrived in England and landed at a north-west port and without leaving the harbour left by a special train for a R. A. F. station in south England.

Capt. Balfour, Under Secretary for Air, welcomed them on behalf of the Air Minister and made a short speech at the quayside, after the men had landed, saying they were the heirs of a great tradition of predecessors and that Britain knew that this high trust would be safe in their hands. Lord Derby also spoke wishing the men a happy time and added: "I wish the Boche something I know he will get and that is a hell of a time."

CHINA DEMANDS

Sovereignty Must Be Intact

Japan Must Return Manchukuo And Leased Areas: Terms For Ending Conflict?

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25.

China's possible peace terms were given a concrete form for the first time in the influential newspaper "Takungpao".

SOVEREIGNTY INTACT.

It says that Chinese territorial sovereignty must be intact including the return of Manchukuo and the leased territories of Dairen and Port Arthur.

END UNEQUAL TREATIES.

Unequal treaties between China and Japan must be abolished, including Japan's right to establish concessions and factories. Japanese nationals in China must observe Chinese laws. China welcomes foreign capital, including Japanese, but Japan's investments must be reorganised in accordance with Chinese laws.

KOREA AND FORMOSA.

The Korean and Formosan issues must be settled on the principle of racial self-determination.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A Branch of the Bank will be opened at Kalbadevi, opposite the Cotton Exchange (near the Junction of Kalbadevi Road and Marwadi Bazar), on Monday, the 11th March, 1940.

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The s.s. "CHANDRAVATI" will maintain only two sailings during this period and will call at Jaygad, Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Vijaydurg, Devgad, Malvan and Vengurla and vice versa.

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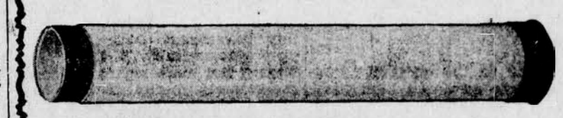

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Over the week-end many social events have taken place. The ex-Home Member, the Sunday Standard and the Progressive Group making three good hosts to a number of people.

The Foreign Gentleman in Bombay is very annoyed he was not picked out for the part of the Professor in "French without Tears."

Man Of War lost in Madras. But I ask myself—when will the day come when man of Peace will win all over the world.

Mr. P. D. Bolton, having belled the boy, is sipping tea in his Byculla Club Cup. Last night he was heard to say in his sleep, in the style of the Russians in Ninotchka "Martara, why are you so good to me?"

Bombay Millowners will shortly go on strike. They think it's time they adopted the methods of Labour.

THE POLITICAL IMPASSE

Chances Of Early Settlement Not Very Bright, Says "C. R."

MADRAS, February 24.

The chances of an early settlement of the political impasse are not very bright now.

This view was expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in the course of an interview to-day.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that the knots had become quite tight, but he had no doubt as to the final issue.

Britain had given franchise to thirty million people.

She had allowed the Indian masses to go through two or three large-scale movements of Non-Co-operation and Satyagraha and had made settlements with the leaders of those movements more or less on their terms.

Britain cannot successfully keep up now for an indefinite length of time rule by irresponsible British officials. It had to terminate and on the terms that the Better Mind of India demanded.

Britain might consider the demands unreasonable and unwise even for India, but there was no escape from the logical conclusion of the vote given to thirty millions of people. They must be given the right to commit mistakes.

Replying to the question, how he hoped to solve the Minorities' problem Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that he was becoming more and more convinced every day that the solution of the problem lay in the direction of undoing the error of the Separate Electorate.—A. P.

Gandhiji Addresses Bengal Women Workers

MALIKANDA, Feb 24.

"Politics means not merely to sit on the Congress Executive. Real politics is in spinning," said Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the women workers of Bengal this afternoon.

He drew their attention to the vow taken by the male workers to spin 60,000 yards yarn a year and said that women should spin more than that.

Mahatma Gandhi congratulated them on the management of the kitchen during the Seva Sangh Conference and urged them to engage all their spare time in spinning which he said would bring Swaraj to India.—A.P.

Penal Reform Needs New Approach

The Delinquent Child Is Not A Young Criminal, But The Society's Ward, Says Dr. Manshardt

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At to-day's session of the All-India Penal Reform Conference held at the Convocation Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, several papers dealing with crime and allied subjects were read.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt reading a paper on "Is the Juvenile Court a Criminal Court?" said that India should re-examine the purposes for which the juvenile court was originally founded. The philosophy behind the juvenile court movement, as it was originally developed in America, was that of guardianship.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

In the juvenile court on the American model, he said, the emphasis was laid, not on the act done by the child, but on the social facts and circumstances that were really the inducing causes of the child's appearance at the court. The purpose of the proceedings was not punishment but correction of conditions, care and protection of the child.

Concluding, he said the work of the juvenile court was a co-operative effort on the part of magistrates, doctors, social workers educators and psychologists. The slogan of the Conference should be, "The delinquent child is not a young criminal. He is society's ward.

VALUE OF PROBATION.

Reading a paper on "Problems and possibilities in the field of Probation," Mr. S. Nageshweran said that a good beginning had been made in Bombay, U.P. and Madras by accepting probation as a method of treating persons convicted of crime. He pleaded for the formation of a National Probation Association on the lines of those in U.S.A. and England.

Mr. Abdul Hasanat, Superintendent of Police, Bengal, read a paper on "The Criminal Law of India."

He considered that the Penal Code was reminiscent of Indian conditions and Indian thoughts of a century ago.

Analysing their defects, he said that the chapters were often enough put in, in a haphazard manner; many Sections were juxtaposed needlessly and required reshuffling; over-elaboration, he considered was the besetting sin of the code; also there were provisions for crimes either not existing at all or rarely occurring; the maximum punishments were too harsh with the result that the courts rarely used them.

Finally, he considered that in view of modern conditions the law of adultery, suicide perversions and abortions required to be revised.

Mr. D. S. Joshi, Collector of Surat, read a paper on "some aspects of the law governing criminal tribes."

He said that the ultimate object of criminal tribes legislation was to wean the criminal tribesmen away from a life of crime. For this, they should be provided with occupation. Outside employment was a natural and necessary part of settlement administration.

BORSTAL FOR GIRLS.

Miss M. K. Davis Inspector of certified schools to Bombay Government read a paper on "Preventive work under the Children's Act."

She considered that the treatment of delinquent children under the ordinary criminal law as a major defect of the Act, for the juvenile court was basically a Criminal Court. She suggested that Borstal institutions should be opened for girls also.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS OF 'AHIMSA'

(Continued from page 1.)

establish communal unity and do other constructive work."

GANDHIJI'S CALL TO NATION.

Mahatma Gandhi at the outset expressed gratification that he was able, after many years, to meet so many people here. Gandhiji said: "I have been presented a purse of Rs. 18,000. This money will be spent in Bengal for the service of the poor. I have nothing to tell you new. Four resolutions were passed at the Nagpur Congress. I regard them as four pillars of the country's independence. Those included Hindu-Muslim Unity, Untouchability, Prohibition and Charka. If we can give effect to these four resolutions, 'Swaraj' will be won automatically. I have the same if not more regard for those programmes to-day. I hope the vast gathering here which consists of Harijans and Muslims as well, will fulfil those programmes."

"The programme of charka can be taken up by everyone, including the old and the young. It is a matter of regret that 'charka' has not yet been taken up by all. It pains me that most of you who have come here are not clad in khaddar. If you spin your yarn, you will not have to complain to me of dearness of khadi. If you spin for half an hour daily you can meet your own requirements of cloth. If you are not prepared to devote one hour a day to spinning, how can we claim to attain 'swaraj'?"

NO OTHER PROGRAMME

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi said: "People of other countries make huge sacrifices in retaining their independence. If we pin our faith in 'ahimsa' we will not have to spend crores of rupees nor sacrifice millions of people for our independence. Till my death, I will talk of no other means of achieving independence. I would repeat the programme that I have laid before the country. Women can take more effective part than men in achieving independence, through 'ahimsa'. Women as much as men must work side by side for the country's independence. Whether in charka or removal of untouchability, they must not lag behind men. From times immemorial in India, it had been the duty of women to spin. Even to-day women spin more than men. If charka be the sole weapon for winning 'Swaraj' then women can certainly contribute more than men towards country's independence.

CALL TO WOMEN

"My prayer to God is that women of India may be inspired with the ideal of charka and induce other relations to take to charka."

Pindrop silence reigned in the meeting. There was no hostile demonstration nor any anti-Gandhi slogan shouted.

The gathering numbered about 30,000.

The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of 'Bande Mataram,' "Gandhiji-ki-jai."

At the conclusion of Gandhiji's speech the gathering dissolved peacefully. Gandhiji left the rostrum and went to the steamer station to catch the Dacca Mail. —United Press.

SIND MEMBERS OF A. I. C. C.

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Mr. Amin Khoso, M.L.A., the only Muslim delegate from Sind, and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi, were defeated in the A.I.C.C. elections held to-day.

The five members who were elected to the A.I.C.C. are Mr. Hassaram Pamnani, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Mr. Kirshnanand, Mr. Ghanshyam Jethanand and Mr. Sirumal.—United Press.

MILLOWNERS' NEW OFFER

(Continued from page 1.)

T. Ranadive N. V. Phadke R. S Nimbkar, Mohamed Shahid, V. R Kalappa Oak and Tambitkar addressed the gathering.

A significant feature of the rally was the burning of a notice to-night there at one stage of the meeting purported to be issued by the Millowners' Association and dated February 26 (to-day). The said notice referred to the recommendations of the Conciliation Board which had not yet seen the light of day. It promised to the workers a 10 per cent. allowance from December and cheap grain shops.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar asked how the 'recommendations' which were not published so far were available for the Millowners?

Mr. Dange held the notice in his hand, while Mr. S. V. Parulekar lighted a match to it at the close of the meeting.

FOUR MONTHS STRIKE?

Speakers at the meeting exhorted the workers to be prepared for a prolonged strike. One of the speakers suggested that workers should be prepared for even a four months strike.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive in the course of his speech said that the time for the struggle had come. The workers were responding to the Union's call like disciplined soldiers by not resorting to any precipitate action. It was then decided by the G. K. U that on March 4, a lakh and sixty thousand workers should go on strike as directed by the B.P.T.U.C. They thereby gave the final notice of 8 days to the Millowners.

The Millowners should know that if no settlement was reached by midnight of March 3, their demand would not rest at 15 per cent but would straightway increase to 25 per cent (applause). Workers waited in patience for 5 months. It was rumoured that the Millowners who were eagerly awaiting the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation would put up notices in the Mills allowing 10 per cent allowance. Also it was the general talk that meeting would be held in the Mill premises to persuade the workers to accept the concession. He exhorted the workers to boycott such meetings and set at nought all efforts by head-jobbers to break up the strike.

WORKERS' SOLIDARITY.

Continuing, he said that the public entirely supported the case of the workers. The Railwaymen would demonstrate their solidarity with the textile workers on March 6. Workers all over the country would follow them. Concluding, he said, that if the Millowners united against them, workers' unity should effectively defeat such a unity.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President of the B. N. Railway Union spoke in English. His speech was translated by Mr. Deshpande.

He conveyed the fraternal greetings of 60,000 Railwayworkers. Their greetings meant that they would stand by them through thick and thin. It was in common interest that Railwayworkers should support the Textile-workers in their strike.

Their demand was a reasonable one. It was his experience that no employer yielded anything without adequate pressure from workers.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved a resolution which protested against the arrest of Mr. S. V. Parulekar, General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C, Describing the proceeding of conciliation at length said some critics like Dr. Ambedkar were ridiculing them for lowering their demand of 40 per cent.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

They found on examination of the changing prices some modification was necessary and they did it. They were enemies who tried to make capital out of a fact like that.

He commended the Standard Mill workers for standing by the Union as disciplined soldiers in agreeing to wait till March 4.

The workers assented to go on strike from March 4 by a show of hands.

Other speakers exhorted the workers to organise thoroughly for the strike.

A Reporter of the 'Nagarik' is alleged to have been asaulted by some persons after the conclusion of the Kamgar rally on Sunday.

KEKI NADIRSHA GOCAL, M.A., LL.M. (London)

Mr. Keki Nadirsha, Gocal, son of Mr. N. N. Gocal, a well-known constructional contractor of Cawnpore and Karachi returned from England last month after obtaining LL.M. (Master of Laws) the highest degree of Law of London University at the age of 23.

Increase Of Two Annas A Day From December 1939 In Wages

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A new move for springing a surprise on Bombay Labour on Monday, it is reliably understood, has been contemplated by the Millowners of this city. They will make a declaration to-morrow of what the employers will describe as the last and the fairest offer to the workers. The offer, which it is understood, is based on the majority recommendations of the Board of Conciliation, will amount to an increase of ten per cent. in cash, in the form of a flat rate increment of two annas per day which will amount to Rs. 3-4-0 per head per month and this increment will be given with retrospective effect from December, 1939. Besides this, the workers will have the facilities of cheap grain shops in the mills.

ANOTHER FRESH OFFER

The millowners evidently want to make out that they have gone a step further than their original offer made before the Board of Conciliation, in the course of informal discussions. The original offer was a 10 per cent. cash increase with retrospective effect from January 1, 1940. The millowners are prepared to effect the increase from the preceding month because the majority of the members of the Conciliation Board seem to have recommended 10 per cent. increase from December, 1939.

Huge placards containing this offer of the millowners, it is understood, have been kept ready, to be posted in mill area, probably on Monday, immediately after the publication of the Conciliation Board's report. Workers will be urged by millowners to accept this offer in fairness to the Conciliation Board.

The report of the Board of Conciliation is expected to be published on Monday afternoon.

'WORKERS HAVE ALREADY WON'

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

On the eve of a general textile strike, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, when approached by the United Press representative said in an exclusive interview:

"I am sure the workers will give good account of themselves. If starvation drives them back without having obtained justice, it would not be defeat for them. The workers have already won—public opinion."

G. I. P. RLY.

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Full particulars can be obtained from

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Player's Please

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By BUD FISHER

GOSH, THIS IS AN AWFUL FOG!
YEH, BUT I'VE SEEN WORSE FOGS THAN THIS!
WORSE THAN THIS? - WHERE, IN LONDON?
NO, MUCH WORSE THAN THE FOGS THAT THEY HAVE IN LONDON!
WELL, WHERE WAS IT?
ER--I DON'T KNOW!
YOU DON'T KNOW?
NO! IT WAS SO FOGGY I COULDN'T TELL WHERE IT WAS!
WHERE AM I?
11-20

Muslim League's Five Demands Reiterated

Mr. Jinnah Insists Muslims Will Determine Their Own Destiny

NEW DELHI, February 25.

The meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League confirmed the resolutions on the war and the Indian constitutional question passed by the Working Committee on September 18, October 22 and February 3 and 4.

In the course of the discussion on the resolutions, Mr. Jinnah, who was in the chair, made a survey of the position since the outbreak of the war, reiterated the Muslim League's demands and re-emphasised the determination of the League to let neither the British nor Mahatma Gandhi rule over Muslims.

The meeting also passed a resolution moved by Mr. Naimul Haq (Bihar) expressing dissatisfaction with the Viceroy's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay, and placing on record bitter resentment at Sir Hugh O'Neill's statement declining to appoint the Royal Commission demanded by Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah in asking the meeting to confirm the Working Committees resolutions made a statement reviewing the position since the outbreak of war till the last meeting of the Working Committee and said "I have already communicated to His Excellency, the Viceroy the resolutions of the Working Committee and have intimated to His Excellency the view-point of the League. There the matter stands at present and we are now awaiting what His Excellency proposes to do next".

FIVE-FOLD DEMAND

The League had put forward a five-fold demand before the Viceroy, proceeded Mr. Jinnah. Firstly, the League had demanded a clear statement on behalf of the British Government that the present Act of 1935 would go lock, stock and barrel and the entire scheme of constitutional reform would be examined 'de-novo' in the light of experience gained from the working of the constitution during last two years and in the light of experience which might be gained in future. This demand, said Mr. Jinnah, had been agreed to by the Viceroy, who had assured them that the whole scheme of the Act of 1935 would be examined afresh as also the policy and plan underlying it.

'MASTERS OF OUR OWN DESTINY'

The second on which the League insisted was that Mussalmans would not agree to any declaration without their consent and approval being obtained for it, nor was any interim settlement to be made under the threat or at the behest of any other party, however strong it was, without the previous approval of the Mussalmans. In this matter also, the Viceroy had assured them that His Majesty's Government were fully alive to the importance of Mussalmans and any settlement which ignored them would be unthinkable.

Mr. Jinnah said that this statement was unsatisfactory. This left them within the region of consultation and counsel, while Mussalmans demanded that they themselves should be the sole judge of their destiny.

DEMAND ABOUT TROOPS

The third demand was that Indian, particularly Muslim, troops should not be used against any Muslim country. In this respect said Mr. Jinnah, His Excellency had misunderstood the League. The League never asked the Government that Indian troops should not be used in the defence of India. What it had asked was that Indian troops should not be used against a Muslim country outside India. The fourth demand was for the settlement of the Arab question and Mr. Jinnah urged on behalf of the League that the so-called 'endeavours to reach a settlement' would not do and the British Government must reach a settlement to the satisfaction of the Arabs' forthwith.

CONGRESS-GOVERNED MUSLIMS

The last demand of the League related to the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed Provinces. It was true that the Governor-General could not intervene when the Congress Ministries did not exist. The question, however had two aspects. Firstly the League made it abundantly clear that the Mussalmans had been oppressed in the Congress-governed Provinces and members of the League were made the special targets. The Congress High Command had characterised these statements as false but was willing to set up a Judicial Committee. That proposal was absurd. "On the other hand I had offered to accept a Royal Commission consisting of two people from outside India. It was then said that the Congress was not willing to have outsiders as arbitrators in their domestic affairs, as if Sir Maurice Gwyer was born in Wardha".

Mr. Jinnah declared that he repeated the demand again. The second aspect of the question was whether the High Command caucus and ministries were again to be put into office. The Deliverance Day demonstrations had amply shown how every section of the people outside the Congress was opposed to Congress rule.

"WE ARE A NATION"

The question was that of the protection of minorities. Mr. Gandhi in this connection had recently stated that everyone in India should depend upon himself for his protection. That meant that every minority should have an army of its own and not depend on the Government for their protection. Mussalmans, however, were not a minority but a nation, Mr Jinnah asserted. "People ask me what is our goal. If you do not understand even now, then I say, you will never understand what our goal is. Great Britain wants to rule India. Mr. Gandhi wants to rule India and the Mussalmans. We say that we will not let either the British or Mr. Gandhi to rule the Mussalmans. We want to be free". He asked the Mussalmans to organise themselves and broadcast the message of the League to every Mussalman.

Maulana Zafar Ali said that Hindus had refused to recognise Mussalmans as a nation. He asked what was the attitude of the British Government. Were they willing to recognise the Mussalmans as a separate nation? In regard to the Muslim demand for a Royal Commission the Maulana suggested that in the event of Government refusing to accede to their demand, the League must compel the Bengal and Punjab Ministries to resign.

VIEW OF YOUNG MUSLIMS

Sir Raza Ali said that the feeling among educated young Mussalmans was that the League should reach a settlement with the Congress. Our difficulty was the refusal of the Congress to recognise the League as the only body representative of Mussalmans. The feeling expressed to him was that that question could be discussed last and was liable to be settled, if other outstanding questions were settled.

The Raja of Pirpur said that Sir Raza Ali did not correctly represent the younger generation, who were with the League.

Nawab Ismail Khan asked what were the views of Sir Raza Ali.

Mr. Jinnah felt that the views expressed might be the views of Sir Raza Ali in the mouths of the younger generation.

Sir Raza Ali protested and said that he acted only as a messenger. He made it clear that he never suggested that a settlement should be reached by any one other than Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Barkat Ali, Mr. Hossain, Imam and Sir Sher Mohd Khan also participated in the discussion.

RAJAJI'S STATEMENT

Mr. Jinnah drew attention to the latest statement of Mr Rajagopalachariar, who had stated that "Unless India was one nation, we would be lost".

The Council agreed to give the Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee full powers to examine the application for affiliation received from the Punjab and announce its decision on or before March 15.

RESOLUTION ON 'FORWARD POLICY' IN FRONTIER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The council of the All India Muslim League at its meeting today agreed to the affiliation of the Assam and Orissa Muslim Leagues and adopted a resolution on the Forward Policy of the Government in the Tribesland.

The resolution, which was moved by Maulana Zafarali runs as follows:—

"The council views with alarm the recent decision of the British Government which created the impression that it intends to annex Waziristan, the homeland of the independent Pathan tribes, with whom a war on a miniature scale is being at present waged on what is known as the Ahmedzai salient across the Kohat-Bannu line. While the Council condemns the action of the border tribes in carrying raids on British area, it has no hesitation, in once more declaring, that these raids are inspired by the fear that the British Government is bent upon depriving the border tribes of their freedom which they love more than their lives.

In view of the international situation in Europe and the danger of its spreading to near and middle east, the Council calls upon the British Government to reconsider their forward policy and take immediate steps to pacify the border tribes and assure them that the British Government is not inimical to Islam and is anxious to restore peace and order by friendly co-operation with the border tribes".

Sir Sher Mohd. Khan was opposed to the forward policy, but felt that the mover had not known the facts correctly. Sir Sher Mohd.'s reading was that Government had no intention of annexing Waziristan. He asked the Council to realise what havoc these raids were causing on the Frontier, both amongst the Hindus and the Mussalmans The main object of raiders was to obtain money. He suggested that before passing the resolution they should invite opinion of the Provincial Muslim League as to whether Government's action was justified.

Several speakers supported the resolution.

Mr. Jinnah in putting the resolution to vote said that they could obtain fullest eclucidation and clarification of Governments intention during the budget debates in the central assembly.

The council adjourned sine die. —A P

HYMN OF HATE AGAINST CONGRESS

Speeches At Muslim League Council Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

From the pulpit of the Muslim League Council, Mr. Jinnah delivered another hymn of hate against Gandhiji and Congress High Command this morning The League leader was careful in avoiding references to rejection of his demand for Royal Commission by the British Government though he twitted Congress leaders for characterising it as "invoking foreign aid as if Sir Maurice Gwyer was made of Swadeshi stuff or born in Wardha or Shegaon."

Maulana Zafar Ali while agreeing with Mr. Jinnah said: "It is being forgotten that the Royal Commission Demand had been rejected." The Maulana said: "We may condemn Congress but the British have also not accepted our demands."

Sir Zaza Ali, though heckled by the Raja of Pirpur and Nawab Ismail and others took courage in both hands and gave expression to the views of the younger generation of Muslims for settlement with the Congress through the practical method of formulating demands and getting them accepted, instead of insisting on recognition of the status of the Muslim League.

The question of affiliation of the Punjab Provincial League led to breezes between Nawab Mamdot and Malik Barkatali but the latter secured a favourable atmosphere by attacking Congress, Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru and expressing undivided allegiance to Mr. Jinnah's leadership. Eventually, the decision was left to a sub-committee of three.

It appeared from Mr. Jinnah's opening speech that he had not yet given assurance of wholehearted support to war efforts and was still awaiting the next move from the Viceroy to clarify points in his letters.

MR. JINNAH AND LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League, at a meeting this morning, unanimously elected Mr. M. A. Jinnah as President for the forthcoming session of the League at Lahore. All the Provincial Leagues had unanimously suggested his name.—A. P.

Muslims More Politically Conscious Than Others, Says Jinnah

NEW DELHI. Feb. 23.

The reason why Gandhiji was hesitating to launch civil disobedience was that he knew that the country was not prepared for it, declared Mr. Jinnah in the course of his speech at the unveiling of the portrait of the late Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Arabic College yesterday.

He said that the position, today, was that on the one hand Great Britain wanted to rule over India, while on the other hand Gandhiji wanted to rule over this country. The Muslims were modest, but they would not allow them to be ruled over in this country by both together or by either of them, added Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah invited the attention of the Muslims to the progress made by the Hindus, who, he said, were better educated and financially better. He exhorted them to organise themselves, take decisions and stand by those decisions. He said they were more conscious politically than any other community and were born to win freedom, not for the Muslims alone but also for the Hindus and others. He appealed to Muslims to prepare themselves for the onward march.

Unveiling the portrait Mr. Jinnah eulogised the late Maulana Shaukat Ali's life and activities and said that he had served the Muslim community and the country throughout his life. Syed Sir Raza Ali and Maulana Zafar Ali also addressed the gathering.—A. P.

VARIETY IN AID OF B. N. GUARDS.

There was a grand variety entertainment in aid of the Bombay National Guards on Saturday evening at the C. J. Hall.

The "Bombay National Guards" is a volunteer corps of the enthusiastic youths of the city of Bombay having for their objects national service. The corps was started in 1934, just after the 48th session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay.

Guests were treated to interesting items of programme including dance.

MINT TONS OF MONEY!!!

DISCOVERY OF GOLD MINES AT SHARE AND MARWARI BAZARS, LIVERPOOL AND EVEN AT NEW YORK, WALL STREET!

MR. BABASAHEB PHANSALKAR, BRAIN BEHIND THE BUREAU.

Il Duce and der Fuehrer's Secret Meetings on about 15th to 25th of March, Create Further War Complications!!!

HEAVY NAVAL BATTLES AND SERIOUS AIR RAIDS!!!

56th SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ADOPTS BY MAJORITY STARTING OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

This harasses the Bureaucracy and thereby on about 18th May, 1942 India becomes a Republic under the Congress Flag!

HEAVY CHANGES IN CROSS-RATES AND PARITY

HEAVENLY DECREES PASSED FOR EXECUTION IN MARCH 1940!!!

1. UPON THE GOVERNMENT:—Leaders, Landlords, Jute, Hessian, Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Metals, Hard-Ware, Shares and Stocks, Coal, Cement, Colour Merchants and Investors, that the beat of their financial pulse is to be in the following ZIG-ZAG COURSE!

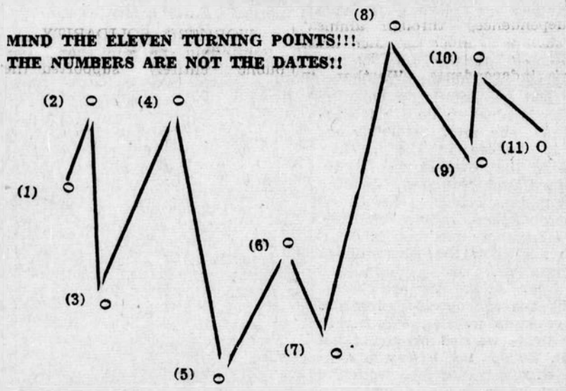
2. THE FOLLOWERS OF THE CURVE:—are the Winners but the Non-followers will be the sufferers!

WATCH YOUR STEPS!!!

OUR EXPERT'S 58TH BIRTHDAY PRESENTS!!!

BORN ON THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY 1883, MIDNIGHT, AT SARANGPUR—A VILLAGE 75 MILES NORTH OF INDORE ON THE BOMBAY-AGRA ROAD!!

MIND THE ELEVEN TURNING POINTS!!!
THE NUMBERS ARE NOT THE DATES!!



SAFETY FIRST:—

Your nation's most bitter enemies, most destructive Howitzers and ruinous bombs are less harmful to your relatives, your friends and yourself than your own misguided ideas, wrong views and unrealistic attitude in face of approaching circumstances!!!

Hence awake, correct your wrong views, false ideas and realise or fall for ever!

Phone:—22757. Telegram:—"MAKARGURU."

SOLVE THIS ZIG-ZAG PUZZLE AND 'MINT TONS OF MONEY'

3. A VILLAGER'S SON:—a farmer boy, penniless personality and uneducated idiot DRILLS THE WORLD'S MARKETS!! It is the result of the last 20 years ceaseless efforts to create the OCCULT POWER, to command the science of Astrology. But his bid for the INDIAN AND WORLD POLITICAL MARKETS is, because he was born under the same Hershal-Neptune trine influences under which PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MUSSOLINI and STALIN were born. The so-called leaders and others hanker after birthday purses, presents, etc., while he presents here to every one and even the millionaires cash money through business transactions in all the markets of the world, and have everybody's purse as much full as he desires!!

4. FOR DETAILED DAY TO DAY:—and hour to hour our commercial forecast like a clock-work for March 1940 in all the lines including Liverpool, New York, cross and franc rates, the charges Rs. 150 till the 28th of February 1940 afterwards Rs. 200 subject to increase and not refundable.

5. SUBSCRIBER'S LIST FULL:—heavy call makes unable to attend. Only few members to be accepted.

6. CHARGES:—weekly Rs. 50, monthly Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 to 300 for every now and then advices, annual Rs. 1,500, subject to increase and not refundable.

7. PHONE, LOCAL AND TRUNK CALLS:—and telegrams and phonograms service 24 hours open.

8. CONCRETE ADVICES ARE GIVEN:—so that our clients must always remain on the earning side and mint tons of money on every settlement.

9. OUR FEBRUARY 1940 FORECAST:—in all the lines has created a record and won the laurels. In our February chart from 1st to 7th and 12th we were bull, thereafter bear till the 14th, again bull on the 15th. Advised to sell on the evening of the 15th and remained bears till the 20th, then bull from the 22nd, and bear till the 23rd, when advised to buy freely following bull line till the 29th. It is now open secret before so many of our clients all over India who are millionaires, financers, bankers, judges, lawyers, solicitors, Maharajas, civilians, offices, agency houses, millowners, European and even Japanese houses.

10. THE BUREAU'S INCARNATION IS:—to uplift the science of Astrology and prove it to practical utility in the daily walk of life all round and redress human sufferings!!! Our facts and figures show how our experts hold their command on the science without any if and but.

11. OUR BOOKLET 'HUE AND CRY':—to be out on the 23rd March (see detailed advt. of 2nd February in the "Bombay Sentinel" page No. 4) contains heavy fluctuations for April, May, June and July 1940. Charges Rs. 25 till 1st March afterwards Rs. 50 subject to increase and not refundable. MINT TONS OF MONEY. ONLY FEW COPIES ARE NOW AVAILABLE.

12. IT SHOWS:—the first class first banks, from India to London and New York to be in a dilemma due to heavy fluctuations in silver and changes in cross and franc rates!

HERE IS ANOTHER PARALYTIC STROKE TO CONVINCE THE NON-BELIEVERS OF ASTROLOGY!

THE WORLD RENOWNED PRICEOLOGISTS!

(Accurate finders of the highest and the lowest prices of Broach F.G. Liverpool, New York cotton, Calcutta Jute, Hessian Precious metals, Seeds, Cross and Franc rates, Tata St Deff. and other shares and stocks, Securities, etc., to fluctuate daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly with their charts and buying and selling advices to enable traders to accrue immediate profits.)

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU

(ESTD. 28TH MAY 1922.)

TELEPHONE:—'22757'. TELEGRAM:—'MAKARGURU'.

FLAT NO. 73-78 MAHENDRA MANSIONS, KALA GHODA, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Good opportunity for Nagpur, C. P and Berar investors.

We are intending to open our office at Nagpur for commercial and personal advices as well as for transacting cotton and share business so that our clients must get profit on every settlement which is our motto.

We hope Nagpur and C. P. will patronise us by taking our forecast having consultation about horoscope and for transacting cotton and share business to their own advantage. Those who like the idea we request them to write to us and for local please refer and inquire

PROF. R. S. DEORAS, Gore Peth, Nagpur.

WHAT IS WOMAN'S ROLE?

MAHATMA ANSWERS A POSER

LET HER TRANSFER HER LOVE OF THE BABE TO WHOLE OF HUMANITY, LET HER FORGET SHE WAS OR CAN BE THE OBJECT OF MAN'S LUST: AND SHE WILL OCCUPY PROUD POSITION AS SILENT LEADER OF MAN

"I had flattered myself that my contribution to the women's cause began with the discovery of Satyagraha . . . . Ahimsa means infinite love, which again means infinite capacity for suffering. Who but woman, the mother of man, shows this capacity in the largest measure? She shows it as she carries the infant and feeds it during nine months and derives joy in the suffering involved. What can beat the suffering caused by the pangs of labour? But she forgets them in the joy of creation. Who again suffers daily so that her babe may wax from day to day? Let her transfer that love to the whole of humanity, let her forget she ever was or can be the object of man's lust. And she will occupy the proud position by the side of man as his mother, maker and silent leader." Thus writes Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of "Harijan" answering the questions raised by a highly educated lady.

With certain omissions I quote below the following from a highly educated sister:

"You have shown the world, through ahimsa and Satyagraha, the dignity of the soul. These two words are the only solution to the problem of how to overcome man's baser nature.

Education through crafts is not only a great idea, but the only right way of teaching, if we want our children to have self-reliance. It is you who have said it, and solved in one sentence the whole vast educational problem. The details could be worked out according to circumstances and experience.

I beg you to solve the problem of us, the women. Rajaji says that there is no women's problem. Perhaps not in the political sense. Perhaps it could be made by legislation not to matter in the professional sense, that is, all professions could be made equally open to men and women. But these things would not alter the fact that we are women and, as such, of a different quality from men. We need an additional set of principles besides ahimsa and satyagraha to overcome our baser qualities. A woman's spirit like a man's strives to attain better things. But just as there is need for ahimsa and brahmacharya for a man to get rid of his aggressive spirit, lust, brutish instincts of inflicting pain, etc., so there is for woman need of certain principles that would enable her to get rid of her baser qualities, which are different from men and commonly said to belong by nature to her. The natural qualities of her sex, the upbringing meted out to her because of her sex, and her environment which is created because of her sex, all are against her. And in her work these things, namely her nature, upbringing and surroundings always get in the way and hinder her and give occasion for the hackneyed phrase, 'She is only a woman, after all.' This is what I mean by sex hanging round one's neck. And I think that, if we only possess the correct solution, the correct method of improving ourselves, we could make our natural qualities, such as sympathy and tenderness, a help instead of a hindrance. The improvement, just as your solution in the case of men and children, must come from within us.

I said nature, upbringing and environment. I will give an example to make myself clearer.

EMOTIONAL NATURE

Women by nature are intended to be soft, tender-hearted, sympathetic, to mother children. These things influence her to a great extent unconsciously. So when it comes to doing things, she becomes too emotional. When moving with men, she commits blunders. She is soft-hearted when she should not be so. She is temperamental, easily gets vain and generally acts in a silly way.

When I came to see you, although I had desired the meeting very much and spent the previous night sleepless thinking over it, when in your presence I was asked to sit down, I went and sat behind the broad back of Shri Desai. I could not hear and I prevented myself from seeing you! What a silly thing to do! Further, I found I could not explain myself, could not articulate. This I attribute to my being saddled with an emotional nature which gets out of control easily. Of course suitable training would have cured that particular fault, but I dare say I would commit some other equally silly act.

A friend of mine showed me the answers she has written to a questionnaire sent by the National Planning Sub-committee for women's role. The questions, as you no doubt know, are numbered, and are something like this: To what extent, in your part of the country, is woman entitled to hold, acquire, inherit, sell or dispose of property in her own right? What provision has been made, or facilities available, for the appropriate education and training of women for the several kinds of work and employment that women of different capacities may need to engage in? She has not replied to the questions, but has written: "We cannot say with an ounce of truth that women were not getting any education as such in the good old ancient days," and, "In the Vedic period the wife, on her marriage, was at once given an honoured position in the house and she was mistress in her husband's home," etc., and has quoted Manu. I asked her what necessity there was to write about ancient customs when the questionnaire was about present-day ones. She murmured something about thinking that a reply in the form of an essay would be nice, and brightened up saying Mrs. Some-one-else's reply was worse than hers. I think this mistake of my friend is due to lack of proper training, which was denied to her because she is a woman. Even a clerk would know that when one is asked a question one should not write an essay on a different matter in reply.

I do not think I need go on quoting examples and explaining myself. You, with your vast experience of women of all kinds, would know whether I am right in saying that women lack the vital principle that would set them right.

Your advice to me was to read "Harijan". I do so eagerly. But so far I have not come across, well, the advice for the inner spirit. Spinning and fighting for the national freedom are only some aspects of the training. They do not seem to contain the whole solution. For I have seen women who do spin and do try to work out the Congress ideals and still commit blunders which are attributed to the fact of their being women.

"NOT LIKE MAN"

I do not want woman to become like man. But just as you have taught men ahimsa for their baser nature, do teach us the thing that would remove our sillier qualities. Tell us, please, how to make the best use of our qualities, how to turn our disadvantages into advantages.

This, the burden of my sex, is with me always. Every time I have someone say, "She is a woman, after all," in a sneering way, my soul winces, if, that is, a soul is capable of wincing. A man to whom I talked of these things laughed at me and said, 'Did you see that child at our friend's house? He was playing at trains, and chugchugged along until he came against a pillar. Instead of going round it he just tried to push it aside with his shoulders, thinking, in his childish mind, that he could remove it. You remind me of him. What you say is a psychological thing. You make me laugh in your attempt to understand and solve it.'"

I had flattered myself that my contribution to the woman's cause definitely began with the discovery of Satyagraha. But the writer of the letter is of opinion that the fair sex requires treatment different from men. If it is so, I do not think any man will find the correct solution. No matter how much he tries, he must fail because nature has made him different from woman. Only the toad under the harrow knows where it pinches him. Therefore ultimately woman will have to determine with authority what she needs. My own opinion is that, just as fundamentally man and woman are one, their problem must be one in essence. The soul in both is the same. The two live the same life, have the same feelings. Each is a complement of the other. The one cannot live without the other's active help.

But somehow or other man has dominated woman from ages past, and so woman has developed an inferiority complex. She has believed in the truth of man's interested teaching that she is inferior to him. But the seers among men have recognised her equal status.

Nevertheless there is no doubt that at some point there is bifurcation. Whilst both are fundamentally one, it is also equally true that in the form there is a vital difference between the two. Hence the vocations of the two must also be different. The duty of motherhood, which the vast majority of women will always undertake, requires qualities which man need not possess. She is passive, he is active. She is essentially mistress of the house. He is the bread-winner, she is the keeper and distributor of the bread. She is the care-taker in every sense of the term. The art of bringing up the infants of the race is her special and sole prerogative. Without her care the race must become extinct.

In my opinion it is degrading both for man and woman that woman should be called upon or induced to forsake the hearth and shoulder the rifle for the protection of that hearth. It is a reversion to barbarity and the beginning of the end. In trying to ride the horse that man rides, she brings herself and him down. The sin will be on man's head for tempting or compelling his companion to desert her special calling. There is as much bravery in keeping one's home in good order and condition as there is in defending it against attack from without.

As I have watched millions of peasants in their natural surroundings and as I watch them daily in little Segaon, the natural division of spheres of work has forced itself on my attention. There are no women blacksmiths and carpenters. But men and women work on the fields, the heaviest work being done by the males. The women keep and manage the homes. They supplement the meagre resources of the family, but man remains the main bread-winner.

The division of the spheres of work being recognised, the general qualities and culture required are practically the same for both the sexes.

UNQUESTIONED LEADER

My contribution to the great problem lies in my presenting for acceptance truth and ahimsa in every walk of life, whether for individuals or nations. I have hugged the hope that in this woman will be the unquestioned leader and, having thus found her place in human evolution, will shed her inferiority complex. If she is able to do this successfully, she must resolutely refuse to believe in the modern teaching that everything is determined and regulated by the sex impulse. I fear I have put the proposition rather clumsily. But I hope my meaning is clear. I do not know that the millions of men who are taking an active part in the war are obsessed by the sex spectre. Nor are the peasants working together in their fields worried or dominated by it. This is not to say or suggest that they are free from the instinct implanted in man and woman. But it most certainly does not dominate their lives as it seems to dominate the lives of those who are saturated with the modern sex literature. Neither man nor woman has time for such things when he or she is faced with the hard fact of living life in its grim reality.

I have suggested in these columns that woman is the incarnation of ahimsa. Ahimsa means infinite love, which again means infinite capacity for suffering. Who but woman, the mother of man, shows this capacity in the largest measure? She shows it as she carries the infant and feeds it during nine months and derives joy in the suffering involved. What can beat the suffering caused by the pangs of labour? But she forgets them in the joy of creation. Who again suffers daily so that her babe may wax from day to day? Let her transfer that love to the whole of humanity, let her forget she ever was or can be the object of man's lust. And she will occupy her proud position by the side of man as his mother, maker and silent leader. It is given to her to teach the art of peace to the warring world thirsting for that nectar. She can become the leader in Satyagraha which does not require the learning that books give but does require the stout heart that comes from suffering and faith.

My good nurse in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, as I was lying on a sick bed years ago, told me the story of a woman who refused to take chloroform because she would not risk the life of the babe she was carrying. She had to undergo a painful operation. The only anaesthetic she had was her love for the babe, to save whom no suffering was too great. Let not women, who can count many such heroines among them, ever despise their sex or deplore that they were not born men. The contemplation of that heroine often makes me envy woman the status that is hers, if she only knew. There is as much reason for man to wish that he was born a woman as for woman to do otherwise. But the wish is fruitless. Let us be happy in the state to which we are born and do the duty for which nature has destined us.

Segaon, 12-2-40.

GANDHIJI CLAIMS JUSTICE FOR ALL

Character Of Congress Organisation Explained

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan:—

Q. In your article 'Unity v. Justice' you say that, if you give more than his due to your brother, you neither bribe him nor do you do an injustice. You say: "I can disarm suspicion only by being generous. Justice without generosity is done at the expense of the very cause for which it is sought to be done." I submit that justice and generosity cannot go hand in hand. As Dryden has rightly observed, "Justice is blind, it knows nobody." Besides, you can be generous to the weak, meek and the humble, not to one who in the arrogance of his strength seeks to coerce you into submission. To give more than his due to such a person is not generosity but cowardly surrender. Though Hindus are numerically stronger, their majority, as you yourself have pointed out, is only fictitious and actually they are the weaker party. Besides, if generosity is to be shown to the Muslims, the only organisation that is competent to offer it is the Hindu Mahasabha. What right has a third party to be generous to one of the two parties to a dispute at the other party's expense?

A. In my article referred to by you I have dealt with general principles, not with particular minorities. Even as justice to be justice has to be generous, generosity in order to justify itself has got to be strictly just. Therefore it should not be at the expense of any single interest. Hence there cannot be any question of sacrificing some minority or minorities, for the benefit of any minority. You are right again in contending that generosity has to be shown to the weak and the humble, and not to the bully. Nevertheless I would say, on behalf of the bully, that even he is entitled to justice, for immediately you brush aside the bully and be unjust to him you justify his bullying. Thus the only safe—not to put it higher—rule of conduct is to do generous justice, irrespective of the character of the minority. I am quite sure that where there is strictest justice the question of majority and minority would not arise. The bully is a portent and is an answer to some existing circumstance, as for instance cowardice. It is often forgotten that cowardice can be unjust. The fact is that cowards have no sense of justice. They yield only to threat, or actual use, of force. I do not know that there is any question of choice between a coward and a bully. The one is as bad as the other, with this difference that the bully always follows the coward in point of time.

In a previous issue I have admitted that the proper organisation to enter into settlements is the Hindu Mahasabha, so far as Hindus are concerned, or any such organisation. The Congress endeavours to represent all communities. It is not by design, but by the accident of Hindus being politically more conscious than the others, that the Congress contains a majority of Hindus. As history proves the Congress is a joint creation of Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Hindus, led by Englishmen, be it said to the credit of the latter. And the Congress, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, retains that character. At the present moment a Muslim divine is the unquestioned leader of the Congress and for the second time becomes its president. The constant endeavour of Congressmen has been to have as many members as possible drawn from the various communities, and therefore the Congress has entered into pacts for the purpose of securing national solidarity. It cannot, therefore, divest itself of that function, and therefore, although I have made the admission that the Hindu Mahasabha or a similar Hindu organisation can properly have communal settlements, the Congress cannot and must not plead incapacity for entering into political pacts so long as it commands general confidence.

Sir Maurice Gwyer (garlanded), Chief Justice of India, who arrived and inaugurated the Penal Law Reforms Conference in the University Convocation Hall on Saturday morning.

BENGAL EDITORS PAINED AND SHOCKED AT

Subhas Bose's Fascist Technique

Messrs. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Dhirendra Nath Sen, Editor, "Hindustan Standard"; Makhan Lal Sen, Editor, "Bharat"; Janaki Jiban Ghosh, Editor, "Advance"; Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, Editor, "Matribhumi," and Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor, "Jugantar" have issued the following statement:—

Our attention has been drawn to a speech made by Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose at a public meeting held at Sradhananda Park on Saturday last. The meeting was organised in order that Sj. Bose might be enabled to clarify the issues involved in the unfortunate controversy between him and the Congress Working Committee. In the course of that speech Sj. Bose felt constrained to make certain observations on the nationalist Press in Bengal. Some of those observations have thus been reported in "Hindustan Standard" of Sunday last.

BOSE'S CHARGE.

"Sj. Bose said that some of the so-called nationalist newspapers were carrying on a misleading propaganda against them by publishing half-truths and untruths and he would leave it to the audience to deal with them in the manner they liked to do. (Cries of 'boycott those papers' from several members of the audience). They were carrying on propaganda against public opinion by means, fair or foul (Cries of 'Shame', 'Boycott.') Sj. Bose thought that it would do if they gave a warning to these papers (a voice: 'that has been done many times before'). Sj. Bose wanted to know from the audience which papers in their opinion were doing the greatest mischief (cries of 'Jugantar' 'Amrita Bazar') . . . He thought a warning should go to these papers (voices from the audience: 'No, we want boycott'). In that case, enquired Sj. Bose, which paper they wanted to boycott (voices from the audience: "Jugantar," "Amrita Bazar," "Bharat"). . . Srijut Bose said, in his opinion, they should start by dealing with one such newspaper first. So long as that paper did not change its present attitude, the boycott would continue."

We take it that "Hindusthan Standard" has done Srijut Bose no injustice by mis-reporting him. So far as we are aware the summary of Srijut Bose's speech quoted above has not yet been contradicted. On the other hand, we are told that Sj. Bose mentioned "Advance" and "Matribhumi" also. We rely upon that summary for the views we venture to express in this statement and we believe that our countrymen will not deny us the hearing to which we are entitled.

PAINED AND SHOCKED

We are all proud of Sj. Bose's past record of sufferings and sacrifices and his contributions to India's battle of freedom. We are also proud of the fact that he was once connected with nationalist and go-ahead journalism in Bengal. In that view it has become our supreme public duty to state as plainly as we can and with due deference to Sj. Bose our reaction to the sentiments he has expressed in his speech at Sradhananda Park. We must say at once that his speech has pained and shocked us. Nobody knows better than Sj. Bose that the editors of the newspapers referred to in his reported speech and indeed editors of all nationalist newspapers in Bengal have in their own humble way served their country and striven their utmost to promote the cause of her freedom. Many of them have suffered imprisonment. The public know that since the promulgation of the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder the nationalist newspapers have been subjected to restrictions of a wide and dangerous character. We have tried to resist these onslaughts all the while keeping in the forefront the freedom of the Press and India's political objective. Hardly could we conceive that an attack on the nationalist Press should come in such extraordinary circumstances from a public man like Srijut Bose who was himself not only a journalist but who has been faithfully served by the journalists for the last fifteen years or more in a variety of ways.

FASCIST TECHNIQUE

The public will see, upon a careful analysis of Srijut Bose's speech at Sradhananda Park, that our esteemed friend has not cared to prove his case that the newspapers referred to above had sought to "mislead public opinion by means, fair or foul." It appears from that speech that in Srijut Bose's considered judgment any newspaper that dares differ from him is an enemy of the country and should be punished in the manner indicated in his speech. We are afraid these are not fair tactics. These are not worthy of Srijut Bose's eminence and past public record. It seems to us that Srijut Bose has cultivated taste for the Fascist technique and is out to apply it ruthlessly under the veneer of Socialistic slogans or the Liberal democratic phrases. To regiment the Press is to deny its freedom; and Srijut Bose's speech is a plea for a regimented Press in Bengal so that the Press shall be made to function to order. It may be recalled that more than a year ago while Srijut Bose was still the President of the All-India Congress Committee he called the journalists "a public nuisance. That, however, was perhaps Srijut Bose's humour and we left it at that. For even grave men must now and then try to burst forth in spite of themselves in a lighter vein. But this time Srijut Bose has over-stepped the limits: and should he succeed in his crusade against newspapers who differ from him there would be an end of the freedom of the Press in Bengal.

ONLY ANTIDOTE.

We appeal to him with all the earnestness at our command to desist from the crude and dangerous tactics which seem to have commended themselves to him and make common cause with the nationalist Press in fighting for its liberty and resisting the onslaughts by the Government. We address these few words to our countrymen in the hope that they will judge things for themselves and take a correct perspective of the deplorable trend of events. We have no doubt that saner counsels will ultimately prevail with all of us and that the confusion of the hour created by misleading propaganda and false slogans will ere long be a thing of the past. We assure our countrymen that while we are sincerely anxious to serve any good and great cause as we have done in the past we will not put up with any interference with our legitimate activities from whatever quarter it may come. When the poison of personal rancour and party strife threatens to polute the political atmosphere what antidote can restore to the body-politic in Bengal its natural health and honour but the firm stand of the Press and its courageous outspokenness?

Income-Tax Official For Finance Department

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

It is understood Mr. Turner who is now Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay, is likely to be selected Joint Secretary of the Finance Department of the Government of India, vice Mr. Sanjivarao who is going shortly as member of the Federal Public Services Commission.

MISSION FOR UNIVERSITIES

Sir Maurice Gwyer Wants Scholars To Promote Study Of Politics

The part that Indian Universities can play in the formation of political opinion in the country was referred to at some length, by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, at a luncheon meeting of the Indian Progressives at Taj Mahal, on Sunday.

He was doubtful if all the Universities in India were contributing their full share in helping to solve the various political problems which were facing the country. Of a necessity, the leaders of political groups could speak only in rough outlines, as the canvas was large and the problems complicated.

This was true of every democracy, where sometimes for want of time and sometimes for want of education they could paint political pictures with only a "broad brush." There were keen and ardent political students in every University and he suggested that they should form groups, debate upon, criticise and solve the political problems of the country: these were not necessarily for acceptance but they could be considered as coming from men of intelligence and goodwill.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING.

Referring to the future Constitution of India, Sir Maurice said that all the many solutions that were offered were bristling with difficulties: no solution could be found unless the intelligentsia offered their considered schemes and suggestions.

Speaking about the general difficulties of drafting a constitution for India, Sir Maurice recounted how he presented the draft of the Statute of Westminster to the Select Committee appointed by Parliament. Though this was an agreed measure still by the time the Select Committee had finished their labours nothing was left of the original draft except its name.

FEDERAL COURT'S FUNCTIONS.

Answering a reference by Mr. K. M. Munshi on the role and the status of the Federal Court, Sir Maurice said that since it was recognised on all hands that the future of India was some form of federalism, whoever devised the federal constitution, it was essential that a Federal Court should operate on the soil of the country itself to settle disputes arising between province and province or between a province and the Centre etc. He made it clear that in stating that such a tribunal was essential, he implied no criticism of the other judicial bodies. He hoped that such a supreme body would enjoy the confidence of the entire country in course of time.

He also added that the very fact that the Federal Court was not overworked by having to adjudicate in too many disputes spoke highly of the lower courts and the lawyers as well.

MUNSHI ON VEDIC TRADITION.

Paying a compliment to what he termed as the "magic personality" of Sir Maurice Gwyer, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who presided said that the last few years had shown to people that the Federal Court was like the Privy Council, in its ability to take a detached view of all matters referred to its decision. Under Sir Maurice it had inspired confidence and established a tradition. He was of the opinion that if the proposed Bill for extending the powers of the Federal Court became operative India would be distinct gainer.

He also paid a compliment to the cosmopolitan and tolerant attitude of the Progressives, who he said, were true to the Vedic tradition, which taught "O God, let us eat together but not hate each other." He was sure that by their luncheons and dinners, as also the friendly mixing of different communities and Indians and Europeans, they were strictly following the spirit of the Vedic prayer. One of the best things they were doing was to try and bring about an understanding between the Indians and Europeans.

Dr. F. Antia proposed the vote of thanks.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY

BOMBAY, Feb. 24

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab has sent a message to the organisers of the first Conference of the all-India Penal Reform League. He says that as one who had always been interested in questions of penal reform and more particularly in the work done by the Prisoners' Aid Society, he hoped that the conference would have valuable results.—A. P.

Maharashtra Sets Uphill Task For U. P.

Visitors' Attack Lacks Sting: Bhandarkar Top Scorer For Home Side

United Provinces	(1st Innings)	237
Maharashtra	(for 6 wickets)	47

Maharashtra by the time the teams returned on Sunday for the day had made twice as much as U. P.'s total of 237, plus three. Four wickets were also yet to fall. Maharashtra, as things stand, might well be acclaimed the new cricket champions of India. Unless, U. P. batsmen surpass by a wide margin what is expected from them, and the visitors' attack proves unusually deadly in Maharashtra's second innings—cricket miracles do happen.

BHANDARKAR TOP SCORER

Bhandarkar scored a glorious 132, coming from watchful and sound cricket.

SOHONI MISSES CENTURY

Sohoni's 96 was a heart pleaser. He set about the batting business in real earnest from the first ball he received. This should not put up a picture of careless hilarity. His effort was sound though fast. He was aggressive no doubt, but forceful against an attack that called for it.

There were all good scores for Maharashtra only one man falling below 50.

Sunday's Play

Bhandarkar (54) and Sohoni (67), the Maharashtrian not outs, opened confidently and 150 was reached with the batsmen in their sixties and seventies respectively. At 63 Bhandarkar should have been out if Akhtar had accepted a catch off Sallauddin's bowling.

Sohoni was playing fluent cricket and was aggressive from the resumption this morning unfortunately a slow one from Murti tempted him to strike for four through the slips to complete his century. He gave a fast low catch, which Alexander's capable hands held. Sohoni's 96 was filled with good strokes and a lot can be expected in days to come from Maharashtra's opening bat. His total included eight boundary hits. (188—1—96.)

Nagarwalla joined Bhandarkar when the latter was 83. The new arrival proclaimed his entrance with a beautiful drive to the South screen. Palia was bowling.

This put up 200 for Maharashtra when the innings was 175 minutes old.

Sallauddin took the new ball and Alexander replaced Palia at the other end. Nagarwalla was lucky to continue when he was 27, Dastur failing to hold him behind, Alexander being the loser.

U. P.'S TOTAL PASSED

Bhandarkar at 96 pulled Sallauddin for a grand four and reached his century, this also put Maharashtra beyond U. P.'s total of 237. Bhandarkar's century took him 203 minutes. Forty-four runs of the 100 came of boundary strokes.

Nagarwalla with a brace off Alexander raised 250. Sallauddin and Alexander made room for Murti and Palia, who now took charge of the attack. Nagarwalla was travelling fast and reached fifty when he had been at the wicket exactly an hour. The same batsman in attempting a hefty hit skies of bat from Murti, Gurudacharya got to falling missile and accepted a catch at long on, (275—2—54). Nagarwalla's effort, a good one, was tinged with one life.

Deodhar came out to Bhandarkar and remained together till lunch when Maharashtra's total was 286 for two. Bhandarkar's total at this juncture was 117 and Deodhar stood with 3.

Deodhar and Bhandarkar coming out after lunch travelled fast to 300. Twenty-one runs later Palia, who was keeping a good length clean bowled Bhandarkar with a fine in swinging ball, (321—3—132). Bhandarkar, Maharashtra's No. 1 had been at the wickets for 272 minutes. He scored 12 boundaries. His innings was a splendid blend of caution and enterprise and he showed he could score with a variety of strokes that were perfect.

Hazare was now associated with his skipper and the 350 of the innings was on the board, just a little after five hours play.

The run of things toned down to some degree as neither Deodhar or Hazare were inclined to go fast. Shouts of "Hit out or Get out" came from barrackers. The batsmen remained indifferent and went about their work with caution. They were playing cricket, and were not there to please some whose taste wanted a slogging competition. They steadily pushed forward to 383, when the teams came in for tea. Deodhar had collected 44 and Hazare has 34 against his name. Gurudacharya and Iqbal were entrusted with the attack after tea. The bowlers were faced confidently and a change, Alexander vice Iqbal, made no difference. Four hundred was reached, with the innings 359 minutes old.

Deodhar by this time had got his fifty, Hazare achieved a similar honour a little later. Deodhar took 135 minutes to Hazare's 95 to reach the half century mark.

The second new ball was supplied, Sallauddin handling it in place of Gurudacharya. It brought success to the Aligarh bowler, Hazare misjudging a fast one put the ball into the hands of Akhtar Hasan in the slips (417—4—53). Hazare, though falling below a figure expected by enthusiastic fans, once again proved that he has taken his place in the front line of Indian batsmen.

Rangnekar announced his arrival by lifting Sallauddin for a grand six, and followed this up with a powerful drive for four. The spectators cheered him, for, here was bright cricket. The hitter, however, should have paid the penalty, Murti dropped him off Sallauddin at cover point, Rangnekar then stood at 21, made in 12 minutes.

Sallauddin was persevered with by Palia and he captured a good wicket, Deodhar playing him to leg kept the ball high, Aftab Ahmed accepting a catch at deep leg, (449—5—60). A perfect 60 came of Deodhar's bat. Veteran, is a misnomer when applied to Deodhar. To use slang he is still full of beans, with plenty of stuff, still wanting in many a youngster. Harris was the new arrival and with a single of Murti, saw 450 on the board.

In the fifth ball of the last over Gurudacharya secured his first wicket, Mosud Alam holding him (477—6—45.) Rangnekar fully satisfied the spectators with sparkling holiday cricket.

Jadhav came out and played the last ball of the day for no run. Harris, the other not-out, was with 9.

UNITED PROVINCES (1ST INNINGS): 237

MAHARASHTRA (1ST INNINGS:)

Bhandarkar b Palia	132
Sohoni c Alexander b Murti	96
Nagarwalla c Gurudacharya b Murti	54
Deodhar c Aftab Ahmed b Sallauddin	60
Hazare c Akhtar Hasan b Sallauddin	53
Rangnekar c Masud Alam b Gurudacharya	45
Harris not out	9
Jadhav not out	0
Extras	28
Total (for 6 wkts.)	477

MYSORE BEATS RAJPUTANA

Hyderabad In Drawn Match In Exhibition Hockey

Two exhibition hockey matches were played on Sunday evening on the B. P. H. A. ground.

In the first encounter Rajputana met Mysore, the latter winning, 1—0.

The game opened slowly with Mysore on top in the early stages. Rajputana however, played determined hockey and engineered a number of dangerous raids, which were repulsed. The interval came with no score.

Mysore were more agressive after the interval and eventually their left inner scored.

The rest of the match was a ding-dong affair, both sides putting up mediocre hockey. They will have to improve vastly to put up show in the Inter-Provincial Championship for which they are in Bombay.

There was no change in the score when the final whistle sounded.

EIGHT GOALS SHARED

The Bombay Customs opposed Hyderabad Deccan in the later match. What was news to Bombay fans was the appearance of the well-known hockey player, Munir, in the Custom's side. Last year Munir played for Bhopal, the winners of the Aga Khan tournament. The game under report finished up with each side scoring four goals.

The Custom's forwards combined well and the acquisition of Munir, who played inside right, proved of value. In the fifth minute Munir scored the first goal of the match. The Custom's were proving Hyderabad's betters and worried the opposite defence. Occasionally Hyderabad broke away only to see Aslam or his partner send them back. Hyderabad put a little more into the game, but now when opportunity came they failed to take advantage. A short corner, resulted in a melee in the Custom's striking area, Hyderabad's inside left got an opening and scored. With one goal each the sides changed ends.

Resuming the Customs appeared to be taking things easy and play lacked incident. Pinto secured a second goal and Feroze added a third point for the Customs.

Hyderabad got going and their inside left reduced the margin, converting a short corner. The same player put the sides on terms again with a nice shot—3—3.

Chances were missed by both sides in the closing stages. Munir almost gave the Customs the lead again, the Hyderabad goalie intercepted cleverly. Pinto, however, rushed in and met the Rebound off the pads and did put the Customs ahead.

When the Customs were made leaders a majority thought the issue decided. This was not to be, as the Hyderabad centre-forward with some spectacular dribbling got fast Aslam and Husnain and found the net.

The teams left the field with eight goals equally divided.

ALL-INDIA WEIGHT LIFTING

The Sixteenth annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Baghbazar Gymnasium will be held in Calcutta on March 16 and 17, 1940. Entries close on March 8, 1940. Good Lifters from other Provinces will be given partial travelling expenses. Further particulars are available from Jogendra Lall Mittra Esq., Secretary All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee, 77, Raja Raj Bulluv Street, Calcutta.

HOCKEY NEWS

The doubt that the Madras and Southern Mahrata Railway may not compete this year in the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament has been removed.

It has been decided that M. and M. will participate.

BENGAL LEAGUE

The following are the results of games played in the Calcutta Hockey League:—

The Medicals 6: Punjab Regt. 0.
B. G. Press 2: Greer 0.
Rangers 2: Xaverians 0.

ST. PAT'S WIN

St. Patricks Sports Club "A" displayed excellent understanding when they accounted for the Hindu Gymkhana at Karachi in the All-India Cabral Hockey Challenge Shield.

The margin of victory was five clear goals. The winners led by 3 points at the interval.

BHAGWANT CLUB ON TOP

The Bhagwant Club, (Tikamgarh) beat the Occasionals "A" in the final of the Yadvendra Hockey Tournament played at New Delhi.

The match was a duel and the exchanges were hotly contested the full sixty minutes of play.

The winning point was considered a fortunately gained one, and it came shortly after half-time. This was the only goal scored in the match.

TEAMS

Bhagwant Club, Tikamgarh:—Nanelal; Mosses, Nabi Shah; Manzoor, Durga, Rozario; McMurray, Nasir, Zutshi, Yakub, Phekanlal.

Occasionals "A":—Jacob; Shakoor, Zafar; Yusuf, Thomas, Peter; Mahboob, Taqi, Usman, Jaffar, Rashid.

Football

Cortolim Cup Final

Grand Club Of Velim Win

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Nearly 3,000 spectators lined the sides of the A. F. I. ground on Sunday evening to witness the final of Cortolim Football Tournament sponsored by the Grand Club of Cortolim, where the Club of Velim defeated the Club of Benaulim by two clear goals. The game was contested, and there was great enthusiasm among the supporters.

The victors were worthy winners, and were full value for their two goals.

Mr. A. P. J. Fernandes, Vice-Consul for Portugal, presided and Miss Fernandes presented the trophies at the close.

THE GAME

The Club of Velim were the first to press and 2 corners came their way. Nothing materialised from these awards. Shortly after a smart shot from F. De Costa struck the right upright. The winners were enjoying more of the play but failed to forge ahead despite 2 further corners.

Half-way through the Club of Benaulim improved and C. V. Andrade intercepted a hot ground shot from Leo Rodriques. Almost immediately after Andrade was tested again, but was found safe.

Play was transferred and R. Fernandes saved at the other end. The goal of Club of Benaulim was now assailed and they were lucky to cross over level with their opponents. Poor marksmanship in front of the goal stopped the Club of Velim taking the lead.

Resuming the Club of Velim went over and they swung the ball about well. This proved of value and in the thirteenth minute after half time scored. Four minutes later another point was added.

The Benaulim young men tried hard, but J. M. De Costa and Felix Caeiro were very sound behind and held up all dangerous excursion into Velim territory.

TEAMS

GRAND CLUB OF VELIM:—C. V. Andrade; J. M. De Costa and Felix Caeiro; J. De Silva, R. Almeida and N. De Costa; X. F. Fernandes, F De Costa, R. F. De Silva, Joaquim Toreato and M. Andrade.

GRAND CLUB OF BENAULIM:—R. Fernandes; P. Fernandes and Joaquim Rebello; Domingoe P. Fernandes, Jose Rodriques and Jasinto Pereira; Michael Fernandes, Vincente Fernandes, Leo Rodriques, Clemente Fernandes and Mansel Fernandes.

SHAPUR SPENCER CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Thirty-four runs separated the Esplanade Liberals and the Elphinstone C. C. at the close of the final of the Shapur Spencer Cricket Tournament.

Going in the Liberals in their first innings collected a nice figure—400. Elphinstone Club did not fare as well and returned with 289. Elphinstone bowlers were on top, when the Liberals entered on their second venture and they closed with 189. Elphinstone wanted 301 to win, in this they failed, scoring 266.

SCORE:—

Esplanade Liberals (1st innings)	**400**
Elphinstone Club (1st innings)	**289**
Esplanade Liberals (2nd Innings)	
K. Meherhomji l.-b.-w. Vajifdar	36
M. Khan c Printer b Vajifdar	7
K. Mehta c Vajifdar b Tarapore	0
J. Patel c Daruvala b Captain	31
D. Khote b Captain	37
D. Havewalla b Captain	0
M. Patel c and b Vajifdar	2
N. Achadvala c Siganporia b Vajifdar	8
B. Mehta c Printer b Captain	35
S. Palsetia l.-b.-w. Captain	21
D. K. Kapadia (not out)	2
Extras	10
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS

H. Vajifdar 4 for 59; K. Tarapore 1 for 59; H. Printer 0 for 13; A. Captain 5 for 48.

Elphinstone (2nd Innings)

K. J. Madon c Meherhomji	0
J. M. Patel	10
J. H. Siganporia b Havewalla	19
F. Peddar c Khot b Palsetia	18
H. Printer l.-b.-w. b Havewalla	74
K. Dastoor c Meherhomji b Vajifdar	54
Keki Tarapore c Substitute b Havewalla	29
H. Vajifdar b M. Patel	30
H. Mistry run out	15
B. Daruvala c Khot b Palsetia	2
A. Captain c M. Patel b Havewalla	2
E. Mistry (not out)	13
Extras	266
Total	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

M. Patel 2 for 53; S. Palsetia 3 for 94; D. Havewalla 4 for 107; J. B. Khot 0 for 5; B. Mehta 0 for 4.

BR. ARMY BEATS FR. ARMY

PARIS, Feb. 25.

In the first Franco-British Rugby encounter since 1931 British Army beat French Army by 36 points to 3. The British team was brilliant. All players were English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh Internationals. Their much heavier forwards got the ball constantly and the three-quarters made good use, whereas the French perhaps awed by the reputation of the opponents were hesitant and always defending after the first fifteen minutes. Outstanding players were the Welshmen and Wooller, centre three-quarter, who scored three tries and Jenkins, full-back, who converted six.

France's only score was a penalty goal by Thiers.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Four thousand people saw Cambridge avenge their last December's defeat by beating Oxford by 14 points (one goal and three tries) to 13 points (two goals and one try) in the return unofficial Intervarsity Rubby Match.

No blues were awarded. This was the first time the varsities met at rugger twice in the same season. Oxford were superior in backplay throughout the first half and led eight to nil at half time. Cambridge retaliated by clever opportunism.—Reuter.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

Search For Landing Grounds To Start Shortly

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

It is understood Government of India's programme for Civil Aviation during coming year includes a big project for direct air service between Bombay and Calcutta.

Survey will soon be undertaken for suitable landing grounds and other arrangements for the route.

WEIGHT LIFTING TOURNAMENT

Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club the Third Annual Weight-lifting competition, open to all amature Weight-lifters, will be held at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, on Sunday (10th March) at 2 p.m. Entrance fee is Re. 1 per head. Entries close on 3rd March 1940. For further particulars please apply to the Secretary Matunga Athletic Club, Matunga (G. I. P.)

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY?

(Continued from page 6)

thoroughness, they even receive lectures on the English sense of humour. Each one of the men has also to specialise in his own district. He must study maps and guide-books until he is absolutely familiar with every inch of the territory. Further he must know exactly what industries are in his area, how many men and women are employed, what their wages are, what their output is. And he must know, too, how to crush any resistance there may be. For Hitler intends to make Britain something more than a mere vassal State of Germany. It will become a place for lucrative jobs for Nazi leaders, in industry as well as in administration, and intrigues have already begun for these posts. The S.S. men so far selected have passed the strictest physical tests and have proved their Aryan ancestry beyond reproach. They have even signed declarations agreeing not to marry until the Nazi leaders have examined the qualifications and family history of the bride-to-be and given their consent.

★

Hitler has not made up his mind about the Empire, but he favours a system of self-government under Nazi protectors, on the lines of Bohemia and Moravia. The "Sunday Chronicle" has taken its Amsterdam correspondent's despatch so seriously that it has devoted a leading article under the heading "If Hitler Ruled Britain." It has drawn a horrifying picture of Britain with her concentration camps, and Brown Shirts with Black Shirts swaggering in the streets with a Nazi policeman on every corner and the Gestapo agent in every alley.

However in Hitler's future plan about Britain there is no place either for Sir Oswald Mosley or Miss Unity Mitford.

CITY DOCTOR CHARGED WITH ACCEPTING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

The hearing was resumed of the case in which Dr. K. D. Mehta, Assistant to the Presidency Surgeon, stood charged with the alleged offence of accepting illegal gratification, before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay, on Saturday.

A written statement was filed by Dr. Mehta pleading not guilty and denying the allegation.

The prosecution case was that about the middle of November 1938, one Francis Xavier D'Souza was sent with a letter addressed to the Presidency Surgeon requesting him to examine the bearer of the letter as to his physical fitness. The bearer of the letter represented himself as a candidate for appointment as a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Police.

It was alleged that Dr. Mehta proceeded to examine D'Souza and after pointing out certain physical defects to him assured him that he (Dr. Mehta) would consider his case favourably. Having thus impressed upon D'Souza his willingness to consider his case favourably, Dr. Mehta, it was alleged suggested to him to "come prepared", thereby that he should bring some money to be paid to Dr. Mehta for the favour promised. Thereafter it was alleged, Dr. Mehta handed over a certificate of physical fitness to D'Souza and accepted from him a note of Rs. 10, demanding a further payment of Rs. 10 after receiving his salary. Consequently, D'Souza on December 2, 1938, handed over the money to Dr. Mehta, which was a ten-rupee marked currency note.

The prosecution alleged that on the same day Dr. Mehta accepted a ten-rupee currency note from another bogus candidate.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Memorial To Late Mr. K. H. Vakil

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very happy to read Mr. J. M. Ahivasi's letter which appeared in your paper of the 16th inst. I fully endorse the views expressed by him therein.

The late Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil was a moving force in the art world and was not only interested in Art, but in cultural activities of India in general and Bombay in particular. In fact, he had dedicated his life to a noble ideal. He had rendered valuable services to the cause of art and culture. It, therefore, behoves the individuals and institutions interested in art and culture and appreciating the work of Mr. Vakil, to support the movement for a memorial to him and to respond to Mr. Ahivasi's letter, so that the organisers of the scheme can find the task of calling an informal meeting at an early date easier.—Yours, etc.

I. B. PATIL.

Congress President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the country has elected Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as the President of the Indian National Congress, he has a rare opportunity to bring the two great communities together in a fight for independence of our motherland.

In his capacity as a President-elect, he should invite one hundred guests including members of the Muslim League, Sir Sikander has given a good lead already.

Was it not a grand sight at Lucknow Congress when moderates and extremists were seen on a common platform in 1916!

It will be an eye-opener for the London Parliamentary delegation to the Congress to see that India is in right earnest to be free of Imperialism and be a honourable member of the commonwealth of Nations.—Yours, etc.

AVANTIKA GOKHALE.

Cutch Castle,
February, 17.

Mr. Ogilvie's Remarks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Ogilvie gave us the other day impressive figures to show what the cost of making India self-dependent in the matter of her defence-needs would be.

Being born and bred in a free country like Britain, it may not have struck Mr. Ogilvie to calculate the cost of political dependence and to put down in Rupees, Annas and pies what exactly has been the cost of it to India. But if he were to attempt it one of these days merely by way of diversion, if for nothing else, he would easily find that it is far, far higher than the cost of military self-sufficiency and self-dependence even according to modern standard, and that as such it would not inconvenience India in the least to bear the burden of the latter instead of the former.

There is also another aspect from which to approach this question. If Mr. Ogilvie means to suggest that in the present state of India the cost of military self-sufficiency would be too much for her, then the remedy for it lies not in perpetuating present conditions but in trying to get over them as quickly as possible.

India to-day may be—nay, is—a very very poor country indeed. But she has immense potential resources to make her one of the richest nations on earth and if these were developed through a well-planned scheme of industrialisation it would not at all be difficult for India to bear any burden that military self-sufficiency may entail.

Will Mr. Ogilvie try to remember this simple fact when he speaks next on this subject?—Yours, etc.,

SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY.

Bombay Fire Brigade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. M. N. Potdar is beating about the bush when he says that Mr. Coombs' term should not be renewed. He does not point out who should be appointed in his place nor does he state any place where a suitable Indian could be found to fill Mr. Coombs' place. I would like to know from Mr. Potdar whether he knows on what terms Mr. Coombs was engaged by Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner. Was it to train some Indian to take his place and then go away to his country or to take the place of Mr. Greenop, the retiring Chief Officer, whose term of office as Chief was also renewed every five years as is done in the case of other statutory officer of the Bombay Municipality? Imagine the case of Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, for instance, whose term of five years expires this year in July and is renewed for another period of five years only last month. Suppose, that a few months in advance, an agitation is set on rolling picking holes here and there in the career of Mr. Modak and to say that another City Engineer should be appointed. What would be the effect on the morale of the service? Mr. Coombs left his kith and kin and his job in the London Fire Brigade to deserve something better and I hope there will be a better appreciation of it. Let not your correspondents forget the great prophetic saying "As you sow, so you will reap", lest some day they reap what they are sowing deliberately and with open eyes for others.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. PATEL.

Patel House.
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, February 24

New Income-Tax Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The New Amended Act, though it is a distinct improvement over the old one, so far as revenue getting side is concerned, creates in some of the places, by the loose and ambiguous wording of the Sections, certain anomalies which lead to results not in consonance with principles of justice, equity and commonsense, and which interpretations and meanings were never intended either by the Authors of Income-tax Enquiry Report, and/or the Legislators.

A very striking instance of such an anomally is found in the allowance of vacancies in properties. Under the old Law, an Income-tax Officer had the discretionary power to determine and allow vacancies. Though this discretionary power was exercised with caution and reason, the public demand was to lay down fixed rules to determine the vacancies and its allowance so as to avoid any hardship that may be caused by disagreement and various other reasons.

Instead of laying down principles for determination and allowance of vacancies, in deference to the public demand, concession under this head is turned and twisted to such an extent that by a play of words and language the allowance of vacancies is considerably reduced by computing the allowance in proportion of the net income, instead of treating the claim as a deduction from the gross annual value as hitherto.

It is a known fact that almost all the main provisions of the New Act are based on the recommendations of the Enquiry Report, 1936, and on page 31 of the said Report the relevant portion reads as under:—

"We may remark that under the United Kingdom System the limitation of allowances from property assessments to the amount of the annual value assessed is not nearly so stringent a limitation as that in force in India". This clearly explains the view of the authors of the Enquiry Report, which in no way justifies the present anomalous position.

One can be sure that it cannot be because by a new proviso, it is enacted that, if on account of heavy ground rent, mortgage interest and other charges, the result is a loss, such a loss will be allowed to be set off against other income. Such a loss hardly occurs in one out of hundred instances and this small concession is no justification for deprivation of such a general claim for vacancy, which arises in case of almost every property.

It will not be out of place to mention here that Section 9, under which property income is assessable does not contemplate keeping of accounts at all. Upto 1-4-1939 the practice with the Income-tax Department was to allow vacancies from the drawback and/or refund obtained from Municipality; but now a register for rent is insisted upon for determination of vacancies. In view of this, it would be really fair if Section 9 is so amended as to necessitate maintenance of accounts and acceptance of the result, thus removing all limitations under various heads of allowances.

The 10 per cent. impost of Urban Immovable Property Tax of the Provincial Government, which was not imposed when the amended Act was passed should also be provided for as a deduction.

It is high time such an anomalous positioin causing great hardship and injustice be set right in the cause of justice and fair play to all assessees.—Yours, etc.,

NARIMAN D. ADENWALLA, B.A.,

Penal Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is most gratifying to learn that the All-India Penal Reform Conference will meet at Bombay on the 24th and 25th February with a view to set up an Indian Penal Reform League which will be inaugurated by the Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India.

There is a sincere feeling all over that crime should be reduced in the country as is being done in America and other foreign countries. Every organisation which deals with human beings must solve certain problems involves in aiding in or influencing the adjustment of people. Mal-adjusted persons form part of the same machine as the rest of the people—the machine named society. The suitable occasion to readjust any part of a machine is before it is badly damaged. We have believed for great many years that penal institutions have a reformative and correctional function. The introduction of new devices for dealing with prisoners during the past 20 years is a clear proof of a change towards realism and social mindedness. This should be the job of schools, hospitals, families, crime prevention organisations, churches, relief agencies and similar social institutions. The penal institution should become the agency of last resort. These institutions should be considered as different parts of the social machine. The functions of the different institutions should be initial classification, treatment of the insane, the feeble minded, the handling of habitual criminals, the education and training of juvenile delinquents, etc.

In penal institutions each individual prisoner should be viewed as a special case requiring special study and analysis and individual treatment based upon the particular mal-adjustment found in his case. The practice of mass-treatment will not be very helpful. Educational classes and recreation in penal institutions are considered necessary to achieve rehabilitative results. It is difficult to detail all the different methods to be adopted which can contribute to the cure of crime. However, examination of some typical cases where re-adjustments have been made, may help to judge its values. As far as possible offenders should be given an opportunity to reform in home surroundings.

It is hoped that the proposed League will surely devise ways and means to improve the society by introducing desirable changes in the matter of penal reform. When I was serving on the Managing Committee of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society in 1936, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerjee (then judge of the High Court of Calcutta) often laid stress on the question of Penal Reform and suitable education to prisoners securing at the same time employment for them. He, however, assured that a day would come when public interest will be stimulated. That day is now in sight. Public should be thankful to the Children's Aid Society, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, and the Tata Graduate School of Social Work, who have kindly taken the initiative in the matter of forming the Indian Penal Reform League with a view to formulate measures and promote the cause.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. AIYAR.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Dadar Trains

B. A. KOWLY says: "Since the quadrupling of the Bandra Grant Road tracks in about 1922, and even after the electrification thereof the B. B. & C. I. Railway worked with one aim only, viz., to give a rapid service to Bandra and stations North at the sacrifice of those South of Bandra among which Dadar is the most important one. Dadar Station alone is said to contribute nearly one-fourth of the total traffic carried on the Bandra-Churchgate section and besides Dadar is a junction of two great Railways. It is therefore fair and just that the B. B. & C. I. Railway should have greater regard for the claim of Dadar to have more fast trains."

Sports Paras—From All Quarters

Encouraging Junior Lawn Tennis: Paavo Nurmi's Plans: An Endurance Feat

By Observer

Cano, the South American, is the most complete exponent of two handed tennis. Vivian McGrath, the young Australian player, brought into play both hands for back hand shots, and the even younger Australian John Bromwich resorts to two hands for his forehand grip. Cano goes one better by using two hands on both wings. This has allowed Cano to win several big competitions.

VERSATILE SAMAD:

I have a letter before me that tells me of a versatile athlete of Aligarh University Samad when he can, plays football for a Calcutta League Club. At the last Aligarh University annual sports meeting Samad's record was as follows:

First in 440 yards in 54 seconds.
First in long jump with 21 feet 7-1/2 inches.
First in 3-mile cycle in 9 mins. 36 seconds.
First in hop, step and jump with 41 feet 9 inches.
First in 440 yards hurdles in 59 1-5 seconds.
First in 100 yards dash in 10.7 seconds.
First in 220 yards in 23 3-5 seconds.
First in 3 miles final in 18 minutes.
First in 120 yards hurdles (time not taken).

JUNIOR LAWN TENNIS.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Association is determined to do all in its power to improve Junior lawn tennis in the Province.

Some time back a special Coaching Committee was formed, among whom were some of the best players in Calcutta. This Committee tackled their job well, and gave considerable time to bring the Juniors along. But it was urgently felt that these coming players could best be served by the appointment of a whole time coach.

S. J. Matthews, who has spent several years in tennis, agreed to turn professional, and taking a course, "How to teach Tennis on modern lines" from the All-India Lawn Tennis Association coach, Ranbir Singh, also previously trained in France, was appointed as coach for Bengal's Juniors.

Has Bombay's tennis authorities given thought to our youngsters? Tournament committee's might take a leaf out of Bengal's and Punjab's book and have a Junior section at their annual tournaments.

PAAVO NURMI.

The greatest long distance runner of all time, Paavo Nurmi, who retired in 1935, after 23 years on the track, has gone to America. Before leaving Finland, Nurmi was devoting his time to training the Finnish Olympic team, till Russia put paid to Finland's plans for the Olympic Games this year. Nurmi will not only train in while in America, but do some running himself, since he has lost little of his old unorthodox skill.

Accompanying Nurmi is Taisto Macki, the Finnish runner, holder of four world records, and present holder of the British three-miles record, Macki has been wounded in the shoulder during the fighting against Russia.

TENNIS AND STARS.

Recently I put up a message in the "Bombay Chronicle", "No Stars—No Profits." I referred to the poor draw Bombay's tennis tournaments proved this year, without prominent players from outside featuring among the entries. I am afraid our tournament committees went to the extreme of things, when they held out no inducement to outside players.

A correspondent writing to me anent the same subject puts it nicely. The, a local player, says:

"As far as amateurs are concerned, the hypocrisies of tennis are well known. It is true that some amateurs who travel from one tournament to another at the expense of clubs do not really make money from the game. The most they do is to live well. A claim that is certainly true is, that without permitting the sort of things there would be no big draw at tournaments. It is tolerated in the affairs of the Davis Cup and Wimbledon. Healthy or not, the thing will continue."

AN ENDURANCE FEAT:

At an endurance cycle competition held at Nawabgang the youngest entrant, Suman Sudhir Soha, a boy of 12, survived longest. At the end of 33 hours and 35 minutes he was forcibly taken off his machine, the judges considering his age felt that he had already done too much.

Examined after this, the doctors found the boy quite fit and normal and with a pulse fully normal.

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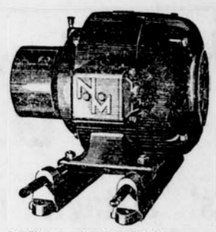
The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta . Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1940

NEWMEN



British Make totally—enclosed,

Surface-Cooled Motors
M. H. DINSHAW & Co.,
105, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

B. P. C. C. SUPPORTS WORKERS' CAUSE

Protest Against Repressive Campaign Passed

Two resolutions, one requesting the employers to increase the wages of the workers, and the other asking the Government of Bombay to enforce the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, were passed unanimously at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on Saturday evening.

The Committee, however turned down a resolution seeking to rescind the bans put upon certain Congressmen for participating in the demonstrations of July 9, last.

Mr. Bhulabai J. Desai presided.

The Committee fixed April 5, as the last day for holding elections of Councils of various District Congress Committees. It also decided to issue duplicate membership cards to those who may have lost them, if they applied for the same before March 15.

LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE.

A Labour Sub-Committee consisting of the following members was appointed:—

Messrs I. S. Patel, K. L. Borkar, V. B. Korgaonkar, Y. J. Meherally, Purushottam Tricumdas, Kashi Prasad Singh, M. S. Chilap, R. K. Achrekar, and Shanti Kumar N. Master. The last two will act as Secretaries.

The Harijan and Minorities Sub-Committee, which was also appointed at the meeting will consist of the following members:—

Mrs. Sofia Khan, Messers. Y. J. Meherally, B. P. Wakharia, Joachim Alwa, V. A. Karapurkar, N. S. Kajrolkar, Amir Hyder Khan, J. L. Lathi, Hiralal A. Dave, and Salebhai Abdul Kadar. The last two will be secretaries.

SWADESHI COMMITTEE.

A Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee consisting of the following members was also set up:—Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, Mrs. Sofia Khan, Messrs. R. M. Desai, Bimal Sharma, D. P. Tripathi, Manibhai Seth, Ramdeo Thakar, G. N. Desai and K. Vithalrao. The last two will act as secretaries

In view of the increased expenditure that the B.P.C.C. has to incur, on account of new rules for enroiment, elections and cognate matters, the Committee decided that it should take 30 per cent of the membership subscription on the forms enrolled by the B.P.C.C. It will continue to collect a quota of 15 per cent; as before, on the forms of members enrolled by the Ward committees.

RESOLUTION ON WAR.

Mr. P. K. Kurane then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the B.P.C.C. views with grave concern the situation developing in this country. The reaction of the toiling masses to the present imperialist war, the rising cost of living engendered by it is taking the form of workers' strikes and peasant marches. The imperialist bureaucracy is dealing these struggles with the firm hand of repression, ruthless suppression of civil liberties, mass arrests and prosecution of Congressmen, Kisan Sabhaites and Trade Union workers. The provinces of Bengal and Punjab have led the way in this matter ever since the war started. Since the resignation of Congress ministries, the Congress provinces are falling one by one in the imperialist line. The recent suppression of Civil Liberties in Madras was followed by binding over of labour leaders and conviction for life of a worker in Cawnpore. The Bombay Government has followed in the wake by the recent arrests of Jaswant Thaker, Dange, Bhanap, raiding of presses and seizure of handbills and manifestoes under the Emergency Press Act. While condemning these acts of high-handed repression, this meeting of the B.P.C.C. firmly holds that only a national offensive against repression can save the national ranks from being attacked separately and successfully at the hands of bureaucracy leading to their disruption and finally leading to surrender to Imperialism. In order, therefore, to safeguard national unity in view of the preparation for national struggle, this meeting decides to launch a campaign against repression, Defence of India Act and Emergency Press Act and for Civil Liberties all over Bombay and calls upon the public to join in thousands the meetings and demonstrations held under this campaign."

Mr. S. K. Patil moved that the resolution should be sent to the Working Committee without comment.

The motion was carried.

SUPPORT TO LABOUR.

Mr. N. L. Upadhyaya moved a resolution on the question of increase in the wages of workers. But he agreed to accept the following substitute resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil.

The B.P.C.C. views with grave concern the abnormal rise in the cost of living and the growing misery and starvation that it has brought to toiling millions in this country as a result of the European War. Adequate relief by way of increase in wage to the poor worker has, in the opinion of this Committee, become absolutely necessary and the unfortunate delay that has been caused in effecting this increase has only resulted in accentuating the misery and hardship of these poor people. The Committee strongly appeals to all employers of labour to immediately devise ways and means to alleviate the sufferings of their poor employees by generously responding to their reasonable demand."

"While deploring the delay on the part of the employers in taking action, the B.P.C.C. earnestly exhorts the workers and other wage earners not to resort to extreme measures until all possibilities of friendly conciliation and mutual agreement are completely exhausted."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

BANS ON WORKERS.

Mr. Amir Hyder Khan then moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the present grave national emergency, and with nationwide struggle ahead, this meeting of the B.P.C.C. holds that maximum possible unity in the national ranks is absolutely necessary for successful launching and conclusion of the national struggle. As the bans and disciplinary actions against Congressmen for 9th July demonstrations lead to disruption of our ranks, this meeting rescinds the bans put upon its members and Bombay Congressmen imposed in consequence of the 9th July demonstrations and appeals to the Working Committee to do the same with regard to Shri Subhas Chandra Bose."

In moving the resolution Mr Khan said that discipline was not an end in itself It was only a means to an end—namely, the maintenance of the strength of an organisation. Whatever may have been the policies and talks that led to those bans, the situation had entirely changed now and all those differences must be forgotten.

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed the resolution. He said that the bans were not a result of a political Vendetta and they would be removed the moment the members expressed regret.

The resolution was lost.

SHOP ASSISTANTS BILL.

Mr. N. L. Upadhyaya then moved a resolution regarding the enforcement of the shop assistants Bill. To this two amendments were moved, one by Mr. Manibhai Seth and another by Mr. Yusuf Meherally. After some discussion, The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution which is a composite of the two amendments moved by Mr. Manibhai Seth and Mr. Meherally. The resolution reads as follows:—

"The B.P.C.C. deplores that although the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, was put on the Statute Book as far back as Nov. 2, 1939, there has been unaccountable slackness in enforcing its provisions.

The Committee whole-heartedly supports the demand of Gumastas and other shop-assistants for the immediate enforcement of the provisions of this benevolent measure designed by the Congress Ministry in the interests of thousands of shop-assistants working in the various big and small establishments in this Province.

"In view of the fact that the Act affects the welfare of large section of the city population the B.P.C.C. trusts that the bye-laws and regulations that are being framed will be completed forthwith and the Act put into operation without any further delay."

Menace Of General Strike In City

SCENES IN MILL AREAS

A general strike of textile workers is looming on the horizon of Bombay. If it materialises to any appreciable extent, it is bound to disturb considerably the present placid atmosphere of the city. We give below a few pictures of scenes and happenings in the mill-areas.

Women workers squatting near a mill-owner's house to demand their right to reasonable wages.

When workers strike they stand to suffer more than any others. Here is a mother giving water (not milk) to a hungry child.

Strikers distributing food to co-workers.

Unemployed workers resort to pavement "fortune-tellers" who live by deception.

Kher Justifies Labour's Stand

MAVLANKAR IN ROLE OF MEDIATOR

Wishes Ahmedabad General Strike Complete Success

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has received the following message from Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay:—

"I DEEPLY REGRET MILL-OWNERS' REFUSAL TO IMPLEMENT THE CONCILIATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS OR TO REFER THE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION. THE ATTITUDE OF LABOUR IS PERFECTLY JUSTIFIABLE. I HOPE THEIR STRIKE WHICH IS INEVITABLE WILL BE COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL. MY PRAYERS AND GOOD WISHES."

A meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association has been called for to-day to consider the situation created by yesterday's interview of Mr Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association, with the President and the Secretary of the Millowners' Association

A mass meeting of the workers will be held this evening at which the final order for the General Strike will be given.

MAVLANKAR AS MEDIATOR

In the meantime the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, is trying to mediate between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association with a view to bringing about a settlement. A conference of the representatives of both Associations was held at his residence, last night, when the respective viewpoints were discussed for about two hours.—A.P.

Nanda's Letter To Millowners

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

The Millowners' Association in a letter to the Labour Association showed inability on their part to avert the present crisis this morning after which Mr. Nanda Secretary, Labour Association has written the following letter to the Millowners' Association:—"I fail to understand how you make out in your letter of to-day that the offer of arbitration on agreed terms is unacceptable to us. We have made every effort to understand and meet the point of view expressed in your letters and we believe we have done everything to satisfy you regarding every point raised by you in connection with the terms of reference. If there is anything remaining to be done you will kindly let us know in clear terms."

Contact is still being sought by both parties to avert crisis.

REFERENCE TO RAJADHYAKSHA

Ahmedabad Millowners' Latest Offer

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

After about three hours deliberations to-day, the Committee of the Millowners Association decided to recommend to the Labour Association to refer to Mr. Rajadhyaksha, the District Judge, who recently acted as Special Conciliator, to determine if the Millowners Association did or did not offer to refer the demand of the Labour Association for dearness allowance to unconditional arbitration. If his finding be that the Millowners Association did not make an unconditional offer for arbitration, the Millowners' Association should accept the offer of the Labour Association to refer the dispute to arbitration.

If on the other hand, his finding be that the Millowners' Association did make an unconditional offer for arbitration but that the Textile Labour Association were not prepared to accept it then it must be clear that the responsibility of offending against the moral issue, if any, in this dispute, on the ground of refusal to go to arbitration rested entirely on the Labour Association "because it would prove that the principle of arbitration has been accepted or

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 5)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

SUFFERING FROM LOSS OF MEMORY, WADE HAS BEEN PICKED UP BY THE FEATHERED SERPENT GANG!
7-10
BUT WHO AM I? WHY CAN'T I REMEMBER?
COME INSIDE FIRST/
YER NAME'S--- SMITH/ YER A FRIEND O' MINE, SMITH/
I DON'T REMEMBER ....MY HEAD...
Copr 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
YOU'LL BE OKAY SOON, PAL/ JUST REMEMBER YER NAME'S SMITH/
SMITH?....FUNNY I CAN RECALL NOTHING... SMITH..SMITH..
THE GREAT INSPECTOR WADE/ HOW ODD THAT HE SHOULD BE A TOOL IN THE HANDS OF THE FEATHERED SERPENT/

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